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**Quebec Demographic Study**

**Final Report**

**The First Official Language Spoken - English Population  
Age Structure and Mobility**

**submitted to**

**Mr. Léon Jackson, Executive Director**

**Voice of English Quebec**

**by Jan Warnke**

**June 24, 1997**

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### **Note of Appreciation**

The Quebec Demographic Study is an initiative of the Quebec Community Group Network (QCGN) to develop a comprehensive picture of the Quebec English-speaking population's distribution, age structure and mobility. The study of this linguistic minority group would not have been possible without the active participation of the numerous partners forming the Quebec Community Group Network (QCGN). I have to give special thanks to the co-ordinator of the entire project who piloted it from start to finish, Léon Jackson (Voice of English Quebec). Mr. Jackson's active participation in the design of the study, the provision of logistic support and the communication of study results assured the study's utility as a community development resource. I also have to express special thanks to the numerous professionals who provided technical assistance and information for the study, the members of the QCGN for their support for the project and the Ministry of Canadian Heritage which funded the project.

## Executive Summary

### Quebec Demographic Study Final Report:

### First Official Language Spoken-English Population Age Structure and Mobility.

Quebec: Voice of English Quebec. August, 1997.

by Jan Warnke, J W COMM INC.

### Objective of the study

- ◆ To provide a general demographic description of the English-speaking population (First Official Language Spoken -English or FOLS-English population) in Quebec and its Administrative Regions.
- ◆ To explore the implications of the FOLS-English demographic profile on the consolidation of community resources and sustainable community development.

### Methodology

- ◆ Statistics Canada 1991 Census data (20% sample) was acquired and analysed at different levels of geography. Comparisons were made throughout the study with the FOLS-French population to bring out the specificity of the FOLS-English population.

### Key descriptors used

- ◆ The FOLS-English and FOLS-French population
- ◆ Age groups
- ◆ Migrant population from outside of Quebec

### Levels of analysis:

- ◆ Four geographic levels:
  - 1) Ninety-nine (99) MRC's (Municipalité Régionale de Comté) covering all of Quebec
  - 2) Sixteen (16) Administrative Regions covering all of Quebec
  - 3) Six (6) Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA's) : Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Hull, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières covering all of Quebec
  - 4) One hundred and ninety (190) Municipalities (census subdivisions or CSD's) in the six CMA's
- ◆ Three age group breakdowns:
  - 1) Four (4) major age groups: 0-14, 15-24, 25-54, 55+ years of age
  - 2) Eight (8) minor age groups: 0-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75+ years of age
  - 3) Five (5) young age groups: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24

## Summary of final results

### **Population distribution**

- The total population of FOLS-English in the province of Québec is 832 045 people. (Table 3)
- The FOLS-English population is unequally distributed across Quebec with the majority in the Western part. (Map 1)
- The major concentration of FOLS-English in Quebec is in the urban region of Montreal (Census Metropolitan Area or CMA). (Map 2)
- The Montreal Urban Community (CUM) on the island of Montreal contains 60% of the FOLS-English population in Quebec.
- The FOLS-English population is predominantly urban. The FOLS-English population has 86% (713 565) of its population in CMA's in comparison to 76% (4 385 380) for the FOLS-French.
- The relative importance of the FOLS-English population varies considerably across the CMA's. (Table 6)
- The Montreal CMA accounts for 79% of the FOLS-English population in Quebec.

### **Age structure**

- The FOLS-English population is ageing more than the FOLS-French population (Table 1)

Table 1 Comparison of FOLS-English/French age structure

	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-34</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45-54</b>	<b>55-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>
English	<b>17.68%</b>	14.33%	18.46%	15.71%	10.97%	9.54%	<b>8.06%</b>	<b>5.25%</b>
French	20.56%	13.40%	18.18%	16.83%	11.96%	9.19%	6.53%	3.34%

- Eight Administrative Regions have an above average proportion of people 55 years and over: Chaudière-Appalaches, Québec, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Mauricie-Bois-Francs, Estrie, Montréal, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean and Lanaudière. (Table 8)
- The Estrie Administrative region has the highest proportion of 55+ FOLS-English people of all the regions, 31.67% whereas the Quebec FOLS-English average is 22.85%. (Table 8)
- There is a small difference in median age between the FOLS-English (34.25 years) and the FOLS-French (33.32 years) populations in Quebec. (Table 7)
- There is a considerable difference in median age between the FOLS-English (39.75 years) and the FOLS-French (32.75 years) in the Estrie Administrative Region.
- Two out of the six CMA's are youthful: the Hull CMA and the Montreal CMA have respectfully 20.4% and 19.3% of their population in the 0-14 age group whereas the Quebec FOLS-English average is 17.68%. (Table 10)

### **Mobility**

- From 1986 to 1991, migrants from outside of Quebec contributed 9.67% to the total Quebec FOLS-English population. (Table 9)
- Six regions have an above average proportion of migrants from outside of Quebec moving into their region every five years: Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (18.97%), Outaouais (17.49%), Bas-Saint-Laurent (15.76%), Québec (14.1%), Chaudière-Appalaches (11.42%) and Montréal (10.79%) (Table 9)
- The in-migration of new FOLS-English people is likely to offset, somewhat, the ageing population age structure in several of the administrative regions.
- Sustainable community development can be influenced by population retention and attraction policies.

## **The Quebec Demographic Study**

### *Objectives of the study*

The principal objective of the Quebec Demographic Study is to provide a general description of the English-speaking population (First Official Language Spoken-English or FOLS-English population) in Quebec. The study was initiated in response to the need for information about the English-speaking community in Quebec. This need was voiced by organisations and individuals in the English-speaking communities across Quebec. The results of the study will be integrated into a growing database of geographically referenced information. This information will serve as an information support system for decisions concerning the provision of health services, social services and the planning and organising of community development.

### *Method of analysis*

The study describes the English-speaking population in Quebec using three descriptors: the First Official Language Spoken (FOLS), the age structure and the mobility of the population. The English-speaking population is identified by using the FOLS descriptor. The basic socio-demographic profile of the FOLS-English population is developed from the description of the geographic distribution of the FOLS-English population, the number of people in the different age groups and the mobility of the FOLS-English population.

The method of analysis used in the study goes beyond a summary description of the population's age-pyramid. Throughout the study, the FOLS-English population distribution, age structure and mobility are first described and then compared with the FOLS-French population. The proportional comparison of the English and French-speaking populations is used to bring out the specificity of the English-speaking population and possibly identify its specific needs. Together, the choice of descriptors and method of analysis provide answers to questions like: How many English-speaking people are there? Where are they? How many of them move? Are they ageing? Are there regional differences in age-structure? How is the English-speaking population different from the French-speaking population? What are some of the implications of these differences?

The knowledge of population distribution, age structure and mobility may have serious implications for the English speaking community. In this sense, the three descriptors used in the study also serve as indicators of population related phenomena. For example, the number of FOLS-English people moving into the counties (MRC's) and the age structure of the population in the counties may indicate which areas are most susceptible to population decrease in the future. The implications of the total population distribution and the total mobility pattern are made with reference to three, often overlapping interest group structures:

- The provincial structure represented by the QCGN (Quebec Community Group Network)
- The regional structure represented by the eight regional groups
- The sector groups represented by numerous groups that operate at various levels in Quebec focusing on a specific interest (the Quebec Farmer's Association and the Quebec Community Newspapers Association for example).

#### *Choice of demolinguistic descriptor: Defining the English-speaker*

The analysis in this study focuses on the description of the English-speaking population (First Official Language Spoken-English) by age group and mobility status. Considerable attention was paid to the choice of these three descriptors.

The basic demolinguistic descriptor selected to identify the study population is Statistics Canada's First Official Language Spoken or FOLS. There are a number of different variables used as descriptors of linguistic groups. The First Official Language spoken (FOLS) was selected as the basic linguistic descriptor for the study after a careful review of several other demolinguistic descriptors available from Statistics Canada. The investigation of populations with different languages, although quite complex, has been carefully studied by several institutions. Statistics Canada has used an international body, the United Nations, as their reference for the development of a demo-linguistic descriptor that would best represent the English and French-speaking populations in Canada. The United Nations has set specific guidelines for the study of linguistic populations. These guidelines include mother tongue (the language first learned and usually spoken in the individuals home in early childhood), the language spoken at home (home language) and the knowledge of languages (knowledge of official languages). Statistics Canada collects data on all of these descriptors and uses them for different types of analyses.

#### *Mother tongue*

Mother tongue is one of the most basic measures of language that is spoken by a population. It is a useful variable if studies are to focus strictly on the language first learned at home and still understood. Unfortunately, there is some difficulty in using mother tongue for comparisons between the 1991 census and the 1986 census since the questions differed slightly. Consequently, mother tongue is not easily comparable between the 1986 and 1991 census. Furthermore, how people responded to the census question varied by the region where the question was asked. The manner how people interpreted and responded to the census question on mother tongue also varied by the time period (year). This instability makes it a poor choice for the measurement of English or French speaking population demographic characteristics.

### Home language

Home language, the language most often spoken at home, has the advantage of being a more general measure of the language spoken by people in their home environment. However, according to Statistics Canada<sup>1</sup>, the use of home language does not mean that the person does not use another mother tongue or language. Consequently, home language and mother tongue are frequently used by Statistics Canada and demographers to study language transfers and language retention, but again, they tend to misrepresent the population speaking a specific language.<sup>2</sup>

### Knowledge of official languages

Knowledge of official languages<sup>3</sup> is used to verify the extent to which people have the ability to converse informally in a specific language (bilingual ability). However, since it is a self-report (people answering the questionnaire must decide on their ability) it is neither a very precise descriptor for the number of people that can really speak the language nor does it measure the proficiency in the spoken use of a specific language.

### First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)

Following the adoption of the Official Languages Act of 1979, the Demolinguistics Division of Statistics Canada developed and tested a derived demolinguistic variable "first official language spoken" (FOLS). This variable was designed to meet the needs for a measure of language spoken that represents English or French-speakers accurately. The first official language spoken is a composite variable that is derived from three language variables in the census questionnaire: it "...takes into account, first, the knowledge of the two official languages; second, the mother tongue; and third, the home language."<sup>4</sup> Government officials and regulators have agreed to the use of First Official Language Spoken for the provision of public services<sup>5</sup>. Demo-linguistic experts agree that this variable is the most stable descriptor<sup>6</sup> because it does not over or under-represent the speakers of both official languages. The variation is considerable among the descriptors. Three English population descriptors are compared in Table 3 to demonstrate the variation that can be found by using different descriptors to identify the English-speaking population in Quebec. Aside from mother tongue and FOLS, the last column in the table shows the official minority language population estimate. This last measure is an aggregate created by adding mother tongue single responses (responses that indicated only one mother tongue) to 50% of the multiple responses (responses that indicated English and French as mother tongue). Since this descriptor is a calculated proportional indicator it cannot be further segmented by age group or mobility for more detailed analysis. The FOLS demolinguistic descriptor is the most realistic representation of the three descriptors listed in Table 3.

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<sup>1</sup> Statistics Canada. Home Language and Knowledge of Languages. 1991 Census Technical Reports; reference Products Series. Ottawa: Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1994. Catalogue number 92-336E.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada. Language retention and transfer, 1991. Ottawa: Industry, Science and Technology Canada, 1993. 1991 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 94-319.

<sup>3</sup> Statistics Canada. Home Language and Knowledge of Languages. 1991 Census Technical Reports; reference Products Series. Ottawa: Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1994. Catalogue number 92-336E.

<sup>4</sup> Statistics Canada. Population Estimates by First Official Language Spoken. Ottawa: Industry, Science and Technology Canada, 1993. 1991 Census of Canada. cat. No. 94-320. p. 239.

<sup>5</sup> Statistics Canada. 1991 Census Dictionary. Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1992. 1991 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 92-301E. p. 77.

All calculations and tables in the present study are based on a 20% sample of the FOLS population from the 1991 Census of Canada. The only exception is Table 2 which compares a 100% sample of the English Mother population with the FOLS population across major age groups in Quebec.

Comparison of EMT and FOLS data.

To verify the variation in the FOLS data and assure its validity as a representative descriptor of the FOLS-English population the FOLS data was compared to the EMT 100% sample data. The comparison reveals a minor deviation between the EMT and the FOLS data in the 0-14 age group. Overall the EMT descriptor under represents the English-speaking population by almost 100 000 people. The similar proportions by age group in both groups validate the FOLS descriptor as a measure of population age structure.

Table 2 Comparison of EMT and FOLS data

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>EMT</b>	<b>EMT%</b>	<b>FOLS</b>	<b>FOLS%</b>
0-14	146 235	19.80%	147 070	17.68%
15-24	107 350	14.53%	119 230	14.33%
25-34	124 400	16.85%	153 625	18.46%
35-44	107 625	14.57%	130 695	15.71%
45-54	78 225	10.58%	91 315	10.97%
55-64	69 110	9.35%	79 370	9.54%
65-74	61 945	8.38%	67 050	8.06%
75+	43 755	5.92%	43 690	5.25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>738 645</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>832 045</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 3 English population descriptors

<b>EMT*</b>	<b>FOLS-English**</b>	<b>Official Language Minority<sup>7</sup></b>
738 645	832 045	904 305

\* EMT = English Mother Tongue

\*\* FOLS-English = First Official Language Spoken - English

*Total FOLS population: Levels of analysis*

Initially the FOLS-English/French population is described in absolute figures in a series of tables. Then the FOLS population is expressed as a proportion of the total population and as a proportion of each Administrative Region's FOLS population. The information is presented in several tables, maps and figures. This method describes the absolute and relative importance of the FOLS-English in Quebec and the distribution of the population across Quebec (Map 1 and Map 3). The relative importance of the FOLS population in each administrative region is measured by expressing the FOLS-English/French population in each administrative region as a proportion of the respective total FOLS population of each region. Since the FOLS-English populations in Quebec were found to be

<sup>6</sup> Lachapelle, Réjean. (Division de la deminguistique, Statistique Canada) La population d'expression anglaise du Québec d'après le recensement de 1991. Exposé au groupe de travail sur les systèmes d'information clientèles, Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Montréal, le 22 janvier 1993.

<sup>7</sup> The official language minority is a general composite variable created by adding English mother tongue to 50% of the people responding that they spoke both English and French as their mother tongue.

concentrated in urban areas, the distribution of the FOLS-English population and migrants in each Census Metropolitan Areas was expressed as a proportion by municipality. A complete set of thematic maps showing FOLS-English population distribution and migrants for the six CMA's in Quebec is presented in Annex 13.

#### *Age group typology definitions*

The age structure of the FOLS population is analysed by describing the variation among the different age groups. Three different age group typologies are used to analyse the age structure of the FOLS population in Quebec:

- The major age group typology - 0-14, 15-24, 25-54, 55+ age groups.
- The minor age group typology - 0-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75+ age groups.
- The young age group typology - 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24 age groups.

The major age group typology captures the general age structure variations within the population using a breakdown into four major age groups: 0-14, 15-24, 25-54, 55+. These broad age groupings are intended to reflect general life-cycle dimensions. The early youth category (0-14) covers the infancy related phenomena of pre-school and primary school. The late youth age group (15-24) reflects a population that is mostly in high school, college and other higher education institutions whereas the 25-54 age group reflects the working age population. The last major age group reflects the aged population (55+) and represents the population that is retired or will be retiring within ten years.

The minor age group typology focuses on the overall age components of the population using a breakdown into eight age groups: 0-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75+ years of age. This typology is also intended to reflect the major life-cycle changes in a population. However, it provides more detail of variations between age groups than the major age group typology.

To capture variations in the school age and pre-school age population a young age group typology of five age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24 years of age) was created.

#### *Definition of mobility*

The mobility concept analysed in this report was developed by Statistics Canada. The concept reflects the population that has moved in the five years preceding Census Day. If in 1991 a person did not live at the same address during the last five years, the previous address was used to indicate the place from which the person or family had migrated. The information on the place where the person lived previously is compiled and categorised to identify the different places of origin. The categorised information on the origin of the people that have migrated into the region is then used to make inferences about the movement characteristics of the population. The entire population is broken down into two major categories, movers and non-movers, which are then broken down into several subcategories. The definitions of several different dimensions of the mobility concept are listed in Table 4. For the purpose of this study, the migrants from other provinces have been added to the external migrants to create the category "migrants from outside of Quebec". This broad definition provides a means of assessing the extent to

which the Quebec FOLS-population is being influenced by an influx of people from outside Quebec. Furthermore, it provides a basis for the comparison of all the regions.

The study paid particular attention to the mobility of the population. Mobility can play a major role in offsetting population loss due to ageing and out-migration. The proportional contribution that migrants from outside of Quebec make to the population dynamic in each administrative region was calculated for each region by expressing FOLS migrants in each region as a proportion of the respective FOLS population in the region.

Table 4 Mobility status category definitions

Mobility Status 5 years*	
Non movers	« ...are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address which they occupied five years earlier »
Movers	« ...are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided five years earlier. »
Non migrants	« ...are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address <u>but</u> in the same census subdivision (CSD) that they occupied five years earlier. »
Migrants	« ...are movers who, on census day, were residing in a different CSD five years earlier ( <u>internal migrants</u> ) or who were living outside Canada five years earlier ( <u>external migrants</u> ).
From county (CD) also referred to as « intra-CD migrants »	« ...are migrants whose CSD of residence five years ago is in the same CD as the current CSD of residence..» <sup>8</sup>
Other prov.	Refers to migrants who, on Census Day, indicated that they were residing in a different province five years earlier.
External migrants	Refers to migrants who, on Census Day, indicated that they were living outside of Canada five years earlier.

\*All the definitions in the above table are taken from Statistics Canada.<sup>9</sup>

### *The geographic structure of the study area*

The demographic profile of the English-speaking community is analysed at four different geographic scales : the administrative region, the municipalit  regionale de comt  (MRC) also known as a census division (CD) or a county, the census subdivision (CSD) or municipality and the census metropolitan area (CMA). The use of different geographic scales is necessary to study patterns and processes that may be specific to only one geographic scale. The definitions for the different geographic units are found in the glossary (Annex 1).

### *Validity of the sample data*

Validity (external validity) determines whether a researcher can have confidence in a generalisation from a sample to a larger population. The size of geographic units can have considerable impact on the validity or the ability of the sample data to accurately represent the population. Often the use of larger geographic units assures

<sup>8</sup> Statistics Canada. 1991 Census Dictionary. Ottawa : Supply and services Canada, 1992. 1991 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 92-301E. p. 90.

<sup>9</sup> Statistics Canada. 1991 Census Dictionary. Ottawa : Supply and services Canada, 1992. 1991 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 92-301E. p. 93-95.

that more people will be present in the geographic area being studied. A larger population means a larger proportional sample size will be generated. In turn, a larger sample size decreases the standard error of the sample.

The standard error of a 20% census sample increases dramatically whenever there are less than 200 people in a population being sampled. Small sample sizes are more likely to occur when smaller geographic units are used in an analysis. The error stems from the fact that only one person in five is sampled (20% sample). To create a sample a small number of people are randomly selected from the total population in a geographic area. For example, 20 people would be sampled in a census tract with 100 people. The sample result is then multiplied by five to generate data for a population of 100 people. A small sample size decreases the certainty that the total population is being accurately represented by the sample. Consequently, the confidence in the resulting figures is decreased. Increasing the geographic area may increase the external validity of the data since the chance of getting a bigger and more representative sample size increases. However, there is a trade-off for using larger geographic units since smaller units precisely pinpoint the location of specific populations. By increasing the size of the area being analysed geographic accuracy is traded off for increased external validity of the data.

Increasing the area of analysis is not a problem unless the study objective is to locate a population in a small geographic area. In the case cited previously, increasing the geographic size of the study area to create a valid sample size results in the loss of meaningful location information since the exact location of the smaller (less representative) geographic units would be unknown. For example, a 20% sample of a larger population of 5 000 in a census subdivision would yield a larger sample size of 1 000. Ideally, researchers using geographically referenced information like to have significant (representative) population samples at all levels of spatial aggregation from small urban enumeration areas and census tracts to larger census subdivisions and census divisions. In reality, the smaller the geographic unit, the greater the chance that the sample will not be significantly representative of the population and cannot be used for generalisation. Consequently, a considerable amount of data in the tables, figures and maps in this study has to be considered as possibly but not necessarily significantly representative of the total population in a specific geographic area since the number of people in the area is below 200.

Low sample size also raises another question. A low number of cases do not mean that there is less need. Often isolation hides the needy, the elderly or low-income populations. Consequently, the results generated by general data sources like Statistics Canada census data have to be validated through interviews and field research. Field research is also a means for acquiring more detailed information about the population targeted in the initial demographic study.

#### *Census metropolitan areas (CMA) and municipalities*

The geographic area that best approximates the location of the majority of the FOLS-English population in Quebec is the census metropolitan area or CMA. The census metropolitan area (CMA) is an urban region with a population of more than 100 000 people that forms a large integrated functional network of municipalities grouped around a central and dominating city. Data on the populations in the CMA's is gathered by small geographic units called enumeration areas which are then added together to form increasingly larger geographic units: census tracts,

census subdivisions or municipalities and census divisions. In this study the census subdivision (CSD) or municipality is used for analysing the population patterns and mobility within the CMA's of Québec. Municipalities outside of the CMA's were not included within the scope of the present study since in most cases they have extremely low numbers of FOLS-English people.

There are 190 municipalities in the six CMA's in Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Hull, Trois-Rivières and Chicoutimi-Jonquière. The type and number of geographic units used in the study are listed in Table 5. Several municipalities have not been included in the analysis either because data was not available as in the case of the Native People Reserves or because the CSD designation refers to a special area devoid of FOLS-English people as is the case of Notre-Dame-des-Anges in the Quebec CMA.

*Census divisions or MRC's*

The next larger geographic unit used in the study is the census division (CD) or “Municipalité régionale de comté” or MRC. There are 99 MRC's in Quebec. The counties or MRC's are used as the building blocks for the planning of health and social service districts and for economic development. The MRC or county is also used as a data-gathering unit by Statistics Canada.

*Administrative regions*

The largest geographic unit used is the administrative region. The 99 counties or MRC's (Municipalité régionale de comté) in the entire study region are allocated to 16 administrative regions designated by the Québec government for regional planning and development. Therefore, to meet the needs of the current socio-sanitary administrative structures, the population description is made by administrative region and its component parts, the MRC's. The administrative region and MRC structure will also effectively capture the general variations in FOLS-English population across Quebec.

It should be noted that the total numbers calculated by summing-up the smaller geographic units to form a larger one may often differ from the overall count of the population in the larger unit. This is due to the rounding-off policy established by Statistics Canada to assure confidentiality in small areas with low numbers. By rounding-off the population numbers to 0 or 5 a certain amount of error is induced into the analysis. However, since this error is spread over the entire population the comparison of proportions should not be affected.

Table 5 Geographic Units

<b>Geographic Unit</b>	<b>Number of Units</b>	<b>FOLS-English</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
Administrative Regions	16	832 045	13.3%	6 810 300
MRC's (counties)	99	832 045	13.3%	6 810 300
Municipalities (in CMA's)	190	713 565	10.5%	6 810 300

### *Mapping the population characteristics*

The maps analysed for the report contain data at one or more geographic levels depending on the objective of the analysis. The use of different geographic scales is much like focusing a microscope or a pair of binoculars to bring out a clear image. Patterns or concentrations of population visible at one scale may not be very evident at another. The patterns of demographic characteristics found in the figures, tables and maps contained in the report will be described and a brief summary of some of the possible implications will be made at the end of the section.

The geographic units used in the study serve to represent the population characteristics of the FOLS populations under study in various different formats. The distribution of values of FOLS-English and FOLS-French population characteristics are presented in tables and graphs and serve to describe and compare populations in different areas. The geographic analysis of the value distributions found in the tables and graphs adds an entirely different dimension to the study. The relative location of population characteristics cannot be found in tables or graphs. The mapping of population characteristics creates patterns that target populations with specific needs in the regions and areas. It indicates where action has to be taken.

Geographic patterns identify the morphology (shape) of the population characteristics. The thematic mapping procedure was used to identify the patterns of the population characteristics. This thematic mapping procedure geographically differentiates the intensity of occurrence of the population characteristics. In this study, the population characteristics for each geographic unit were expressed as a proportion of the total population of the area being mapped thus creating a value distribution. As noted previously, the size of the geographic units can influence the ability to identify the geographic variation in a distribution of values. Other factors may influence the ability of the mapping process to bring out the geographic variation in the value distribution of population characteristics. The range of values in the value distribution, the grouping of the values in the value distribution, the selection of the number of categories and the method for assigning the geographic units to the categories may also affect the ability of the mapping procedure to bring out the variation in the phenomena being mapped.

The geographic analysis procedure used proportions to create a value distribution for each geographic region under study. The use of proportions allows comparisons among different sized populations (for example FOLS-English and FOLS-French). The value distribution was sorted to create a distribution ranging from high (maximum value) to low (minimum value). The values associated with each geographic unit were then broken down into a number of categories. Each of the geographic units was assigned to a category based on its value by an algorithm.<sup>10</sup> This algorithm grouped data based on the natural tendency of the values to create groups of similar values. The number of categories used for the mapping varied. Areas with few geographic units and/or small populations (municipalities in Chicoutimi-Jonquière or Sherbrooke) were broken down into three or four categories to maximise the geographic variation. Larger and more populous places were divided into five categories (municipalities in Montreal or the MRC's in Quebec).

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<sup>10</sup> The mapping program ArcView by ESRI was used for the geographical analysis of the data in the study.

The summary analysis of the maps produced by this method focused only on the general distribution patterns of high values. The patterns of demographic characteristics found in the figures, tables and maps contained in the study are described and a brief summary of some of the possible implications is made at the end of each section. The geographic concentration of population is subsequently interpreted in conjunction with the distinctive features of age structure and mobility in the conclusion of the study.

## **General characteristics of the population**

The analysis of the total population distribution, age-structure and mobility of the FOLS-English population in Quebec provides insight on the current state of the population structure and on the stability of the population. The analysis establishes a basis for evaluating the population's present and future needs in various sectors. It is a starting point for evaluating needs as disparate as prenatal care, support services for families, evaluation of pre-school and primary school clientele, employment for the active population or special care for the aged. The population distribution and age structure analysis are based on several tables, graphs and maps accompanying this report. The general characteristics of the FOLS population have also been summarised by administrative region (Annex 14). The detailed listing of population distributions, age structure and mobility data used in this report is found in the annexed tables.

### *The FOLS-English population distribution*

The total FOLS-English population in Québec in 1991 was 832 045 people. This population is unequally distributed across various geographic levels. The total population distribution shown in Map 1 and Map 2 indicates that the majority of the FOLS-English population is concentrated in the Western part of Quebec. The high concentration follows the western border of Quebec from Hull down the Ottawa valley to the Montreal centred region where the major part of the population (79% of the FOLS-English) is found and then into the Montérégie and l'Estrie administrative regions. Smaller population concentrations are also found centred on the urban areas of Quebec, Trois-Rivières, and Chicoutimi-Jonquière.

The summary analysis of the First-Official Language Spoken population by administrative region and by MRC revealed a distribution heavily biased primarily by the weight of the Montreal centred region (Map 1) and secondly by the other CMA's across Quebec. Clearly, the FOLS-English population in Quebec is highly urbanised. Over 86% of the FOLS-English population (713 565) is located in a CMA (Table 6). On the other hand, the FOLS-French population has 76% of its population living in the CMA's. The Montreal Urban Community (CUM) by itself contains approximately 60% of Quebec's FOLS-English population. The high urban concentration of the FOLS-English population indicated the need for the analysis of population characteristics by urban area or CMA. Consequently, the population characteristics of the FOLS-English population in the CMA's across Quebec and in particular in the Montreal CMA have been analysed by a smaller geographic unit (municipality or census subdivision). On the other hand, the description and analysis of the population distributions in administrative regions across Quebec used the MRC's (Municipalité régionale de comté) as the geographic unit of analysis. A more detailed analysis of the FOLS-population distribution and mobility in the CMA's is presented further on in the study.

The high concentration of FOLS-English population in one region has implications for the identification of smaller population groups. The Montreal centred region or Montreal CMA contains 654 800 FOLS-English people

or 79% of all FOLS-English (Table 6). This massive concentration of people in one place reduces the significance of the variation in the distribution of the population across Quebec. Consequently, the regional populations' specificity may be less evident.

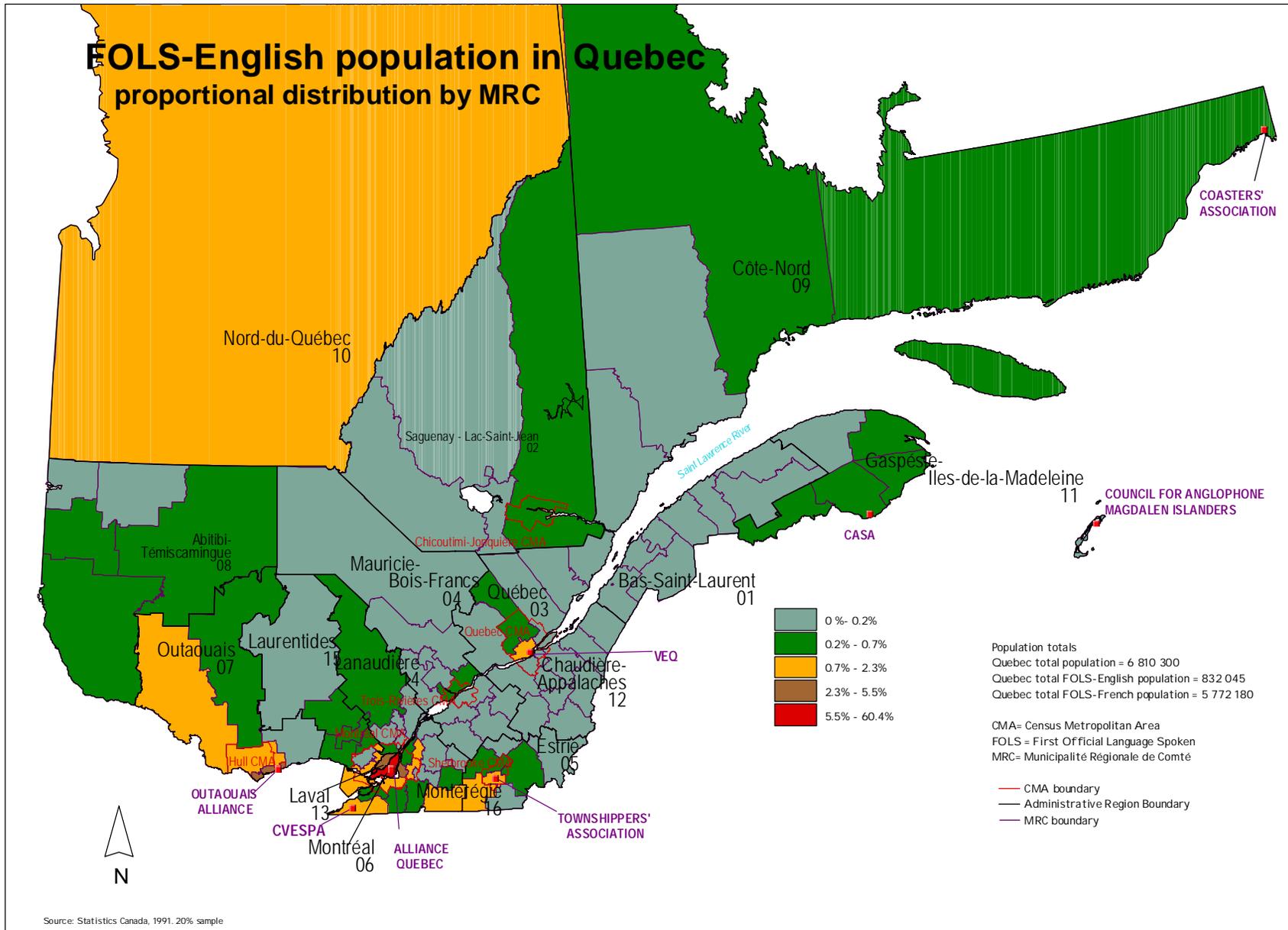
A case in point is the rural-urban breakdown of the FOLS-English population between the Sherbrooke CMA and the Estrie administrative region in which the CMA is located. The variation in the distribution of the FOLS-English population within the Estrie region is brought out by the comparison of the regional population with the population of the Sherbrooke CMA. The Estrie administrative region has a FOLS-English population of 23 100 people but only 8 995 people or 40% of its population is living in the Sherbrooke CMA. Not only is the majority of the FOLS-English population in Estrie non-urban but it also has a very high proportion of elderly, 31.67%, the highest in Quebec. (Table 8). Clearly, the FOLS-English population in the Estrie administrative region and in the Sherbrooke CMA have distinctive characteristics. The present and future needs of the population in this region will require special attention.

The relative importance of the FOLS-English population in each of the CMA's varies considerably (Table 6). Montreal has the greatest proportion of FOLS-English (23.3%) followed by Hull (15.5%). Consequently, although the FOLS-English population is strongly urban its does not represent a very important component of the total CMA population except in the case of Montreal and Hull. The analysis of the relative importance of the FOLS-English in the municipalities would probably reveal that several individual municipalities have much higher proportions of FOLS-English people than that found in many of the municipalities of the Montreal or Hull CMA's.

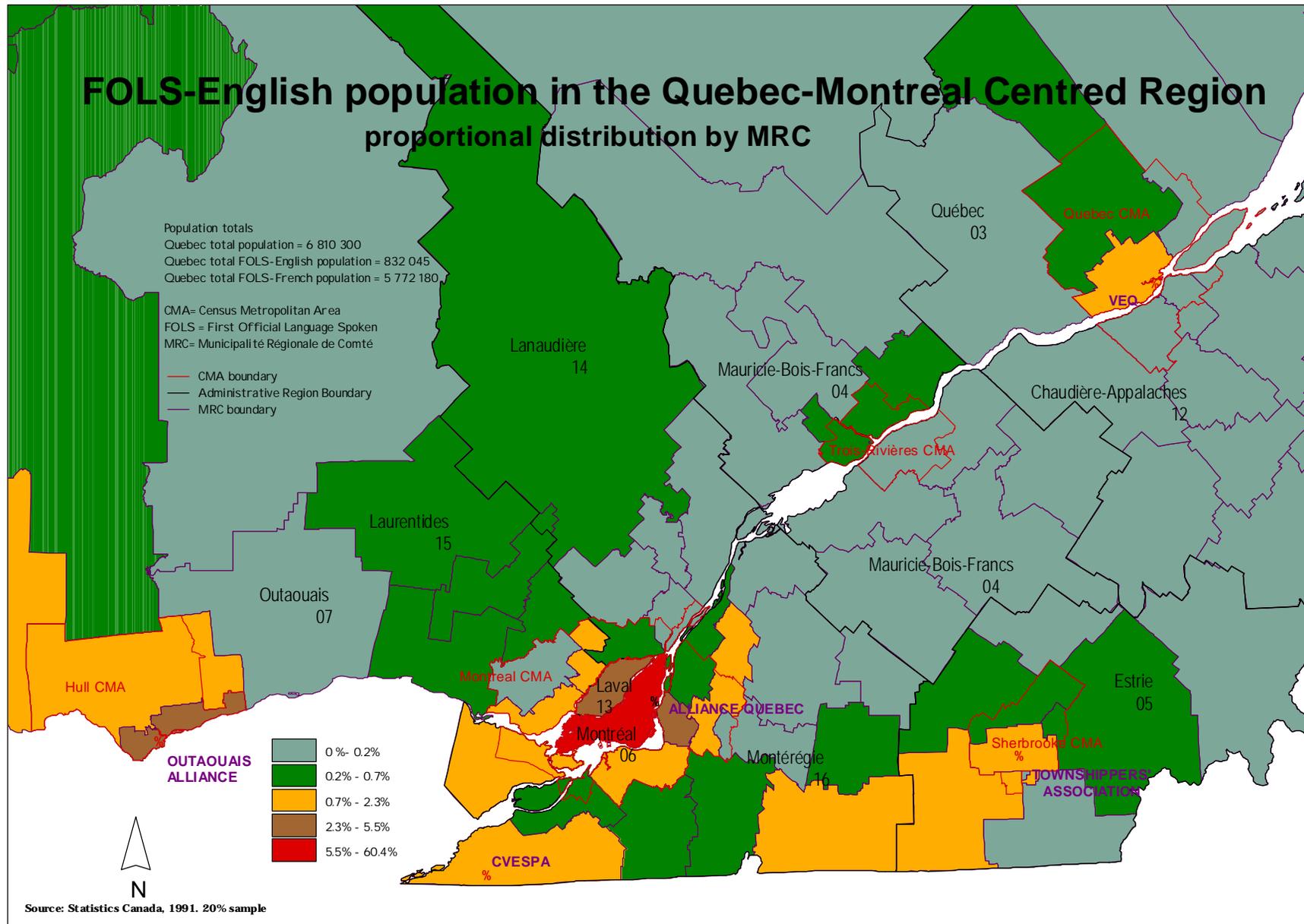
Table 6 Census Metropolitan Areas - FOLS-English population

<b>Census Metropolitan Area</b>	<b>Municipalities</b>	<b>FOLS-English</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Montreal	101	654 800	3 091 115	23.30%
Québec	45	12 680	637 760	2.10%
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	10	1 600	159 595	1.10%
Sherbrooke	14	8 995	136 705	6.80%
Trois-Rivières	10	1 765	134 890	1.40%
Hull	10	33 725	225 315	15.50%
Total	190	713 565	4 385 380	16.27%

Map 1 FOLS-English Population in Quebec



Map 2 FOLS-English population in the Quebec-Montreal centred region



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### *The FOLS-English Age Structure*

One of the most fundamental and revealing dimensions of the population is its age structure. The population age structure reveals present and future needs in health, social services and education to name a few because it is related intrinsically with the phenomena of fertility, mortality and residential mobility. These phenomena have been noted as having a determining influence on future population change. In this study, the age structure of the FOLS-English population is analysed by comparing the proportion of FOLS-English in each age group in each region with the Quebec age structure. The proportional age structure of the regional populations and the CMA's is also analysed. Likewise, the regional median age (age that splits the population into two equal parts) was calculated for the age group data and is compared to the Quebec median age. The same procedure is repeated for the FOLS-French age structure. Subsequently, the FOLS-English and FOLS-French age structures and medians are compared. These comparative measures reveal the differences in population age structure and indicate which population in which area is ageing and is likely to increase, decrease or stay the same in the future. Aside from increasing the birth rates, the only manner that the ageing population can be offset is by migration into Quebec which is why mobility has also been included in the evaluation of population change in any given area.

#### *Age structure variation in Quebec*

The overall FOLS-English population age structure indicates that the Quebec FOLS-English population is more aged than the FOLS-French. The FOLS-English and French populations in Quebec are compared by age group in Figure 1 and Table 8. In general, the FOLS-French population is younger than the FOLS-English. The French 0-14 age group accounts for 20.56% of the FOLS-French population whereas the FOLS-English population has 17.68% of its population in the 0-14 year age group. On the other hand the FOLS-English population has a higher proportion of its population in the 65+ age groups (13.31%) when compared with the FOLS-French (9.87%).

Although an examination of age group structures across the administrative regions reveals considerable variation, it is difficult to read any meaning into a detailed analysis of these variations. For example, a low proportion of aged people (65+) in an administrative region may mean that the people are not retiring in the region. On the other hand, a high number of elderly may indicate that the population in the area is not really ageing. Rather, it may indicate that the region is a destination for retirement. In this sense, the observations made about the age-structure have to be validated by more detailed study of supplementary data. However, some general observations can be made about the age structure differences among the administrative regions and between the FOLS-English and FOLS-French populations.

#### *Age structure variation in the administrative regions*

The regional importance of ageing is evaluated by representing the regional population age-group segments as a proportion of the region's respective FOLS population. The variation in the age structure across the

regions has been summarised in Table 8. As was already noted, the Quebec average for the FOLS-English of 17.68% for the 0-14 age group is lower than 20.56% for the FOLS-French indicating that the FOLS-English population in Quebec has fewer youth than the FOLS-French population. To identify the regions that are ageing, the regions were sorted by the 0-14 age group. The regions with values above 17.68% were then highlighted, as were the regions that had more than 22.85% of their population in the 55+ age group. The results clearly indicated that there is an ageing tendency in several of the regions. The regions with above average values in the 0-14 age group had, in general, a below average proportion of their age groups in the 55+ plus category. These younger regions are the Nord-du-Québec, Gaspésie-îles de-la-Madeleine, Côte-Nord-du-Québec, Outaouais, Montérégie, Laurentides, Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Laval. Whereas the ageing regions, where a population decline may be expected due to natural causes are Chaudière-Appalaches, Québec, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Mauricie-Bois-Francs, Estrie, Montréal, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean and Lanaudière. Estrie has the highest proportion of FOLS-English 55+ people of all the regions, 31.67%, whereas the Quebec FOLS-English average for the 55+ age group is 22.85%.

#### Median age comparison

The proportional age group distributions clearly indicate variation among age groups across the regions. Subsequently, the median age was calculated for the FOLS-English and French populations to evaluate the general differences more precisely. The median age for the FOLS-English in Quebec is 34.25 years whereas that of the FOLS-French is 33.32 years. However, the small difference between the two tends to hide significant regional variations. The results in Table 7 indicate six regions with an above average median age that differentiates the FOLS-English from the FOLS-French. This raises the following question: What age groups in what regions have statistically significant differences within the FOLS-English and French? To answer that question, the age structures for each FOLS population were statistically analysed<sup>11</sup> across the administrative regions in Quebec.

#### Statistical significance of the age structure variations

The FOLS-English populations that have the least variation from the overall FOLS-English age-structure profile are Montreal and Montérégie. The region Nord-du-Québec has a significantly low amount of FOLS-English in the 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and 75+ age groups. The region Mauricie-Bois-Francs has a significantly high amount of people in the 45-54, 65-74 and 75+ age groups. The Abitibi-Témiscamingue region has a statistically significant high amount of people in the 35-44 and 55-64 age groups and the Chaudière-Appalaches region in the 55-64, 65-74 and 75+ age groups. On the other hand, the Laval region has a significantly low amount in the 65-74 and 75+ age groups.

The FOLS-French population age group structures in four administrative regions appear to have no statistically significant departures from the overall FOLS-French age group distribution: Quebec, Mauricie-Bois-Francs, Montreal and Nord-du-Québec. The Bas-Saint-Laurent region on the other hand has the highest statistically significantly amount of people in the 65-74 and 75+ age groups when compared to all the other FOLS-French in the other regions. It is followed closely by two other ageing regions: Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine and

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<sup>11</sup> A Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) non-parametric test for K-independent samples was performed using SPSS Version 6.1 at a .05 significance level, (95% probability).

l'Estrie. The Outaouais region on the other hand has a statistically significant large amount of people in the 25-34 and 35-44 age group.

#### Limitations of the analysis by administrative region

The analysis of age structure by administrative region has certain limitations. For example, to find out which region has the greatest proportion of elderly people the procedure is to express each age group of the FOLS-English population as a proportion (percent) of the total FOLS-English population in the region. This proportion can then be compared to the proportions of elderly in other regions. However, segmenting the population by age group and administrative region may hide specific pockets of elderly.

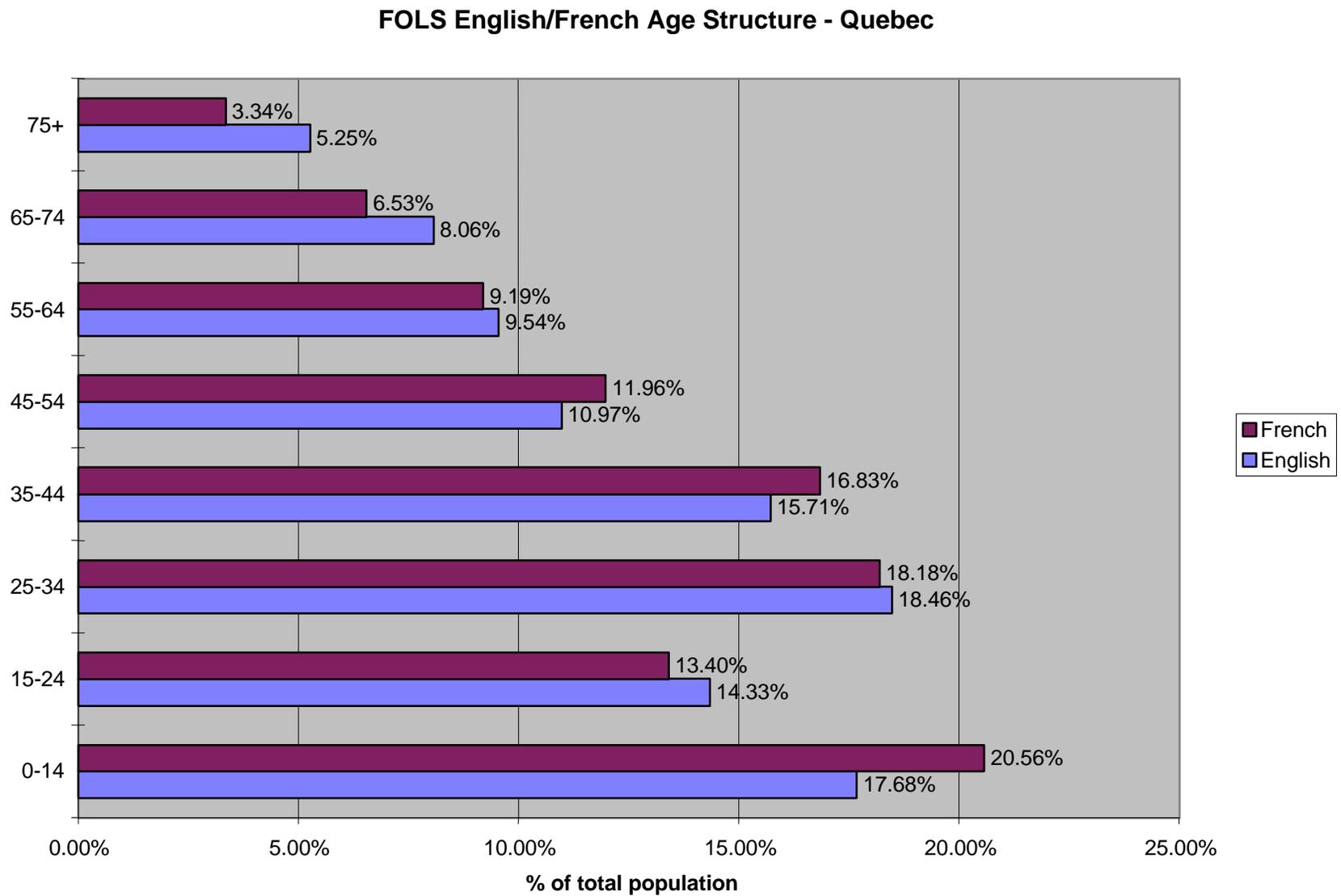
Each administrative region is composed of several sub-regions. Only evaluating population age structure by region may hide significant variation in sub-region population age structures within each administrative region. A case in point is the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. This region does appear to have a fairly aged population (median age is 35.33). However, if the age-structure of the FOLS-English population (some 805 people) in the Madeleine Island sub-region (MRC) were to be examined it is likely to be found that their median age will be even higher due to the insular nature of the population. In this sense, the regional data may hide specific pockets of elderly who may have needs that are not being satisfied. To develop a more complete picture of population need, a more detailed analysis of population by sub-region would have to be carried out across Quebec to evaluate age structure variations in the sub-regions.

It is clear from the statistical analysis of the FOLS-English and French populations by administrative Region that their age structures are very different. The significant variations in the FOLS-English and French population age structures and distributions are hidden away in the general population figures presently used in the Quebec government's analysis of regional needs. The use of a linguistic variable (FOLS) as well as age and mobility to segment the population brings out the English-speaking population's specificity and targets more clearly the need for health and social services. In general, the identification and evaluation of the population segments has provided a better understanding of specific user needs within the geographic areas under study.

Table 7 FOLS-English/French median age by Administrative Region

	Total Population	Total French	Total English	Percent French	Percent English	Median Age French	Median Age English
Nord-du-Québec 10	36 265	21 575	8 760	59.49%	24.16%	26.83	24.89
Côte-Nord-du-Québec 09	102 540	95 215	5 800	92.86%	5.66%	30.8	30.88
Laval 13	311 170	254 580	39 595	81.81%	12.72%	33.62	32.55
Outaouais 07	281 735	230 670	46 585	81.87%	16.54%	31.63	32.88
Abitibi-Témiscamingue 08	150 625	143 715	6 190	95.41%	4.11%	30.65	33.98
Montréal 06	1 749 335	1 098 495	502 145	62.80%	28.70%	35.74	34.19
Montérégie 16	1 187 340	1 040 315	129 730	87.62%	10.93%	32.47	34.51
Lanaudière 14	331 235	321 510	8 070	97.06%	2.44%	32.1	35.07
Gaspésie- Îles-de-la-Madeleine 11	105 070	94 200	10 595	89.65%	10.08%	33.63	35.33
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean 02	283 205	280 755	2 135	99.13%	0.75%	31.57	36.08
Québec 03	607 295	592 885	11 985	97.63%	1.97%	34.27	<b>37.36</b>
Chaudière-Appalaches 12	362 855	359 185	3 285	98.99%	0.91%	32.48	<b>37.4</b>
Laurentides 15	377 320	346 680	28 045	91.88%	7.43%	32.39	<b>37.46</b>
Mauricie - Bois-Francs 04	458 590	452 435	5 100	98.66%	1.11%	34.28	<b>38.69</b>
Bas-Saint-Laurent 01	202 115	201 105	920	99.50%	0.46%	33.93	<b>38.88</b>
Estrie 05	263 585	238 865	23 100	90.62%	8.76%	32.75	<b>39.75</b>
Québec	6 810 300	5 772 180	832 045	84.76%	12.22%	33.32	34.25

Figure 1 FOLS-English/French age structure in Quebec



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Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1991. 20% sample.

Table 8 FOLS-English age structure: Regions by major age group

Region	Name	0-14	15-24	25-54	55+	Total	% 0-14	% 15-24	% 25-54	% 55+	Total %
10	Nord-du-Québec	2 080	2 220	4 025	430	8 760	<b>23.74%</b>	25.34%	45.95%	4.91%	100%
11	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	2 225	1 410	4 230	2 725	10 595	<b>21.00%</b>	13.31%	39.92%	<b>25.72%</b>	100%
09	Côte-Nord-du-Québec	1 200	1 005	2 620	965	5 800	<b>20.69%</b>	17.33%	45.17%	16.64%	100%
07	Outaouais	9 505	6 605	22 125	8 355	46 585	<b>20.40%</b>	14.18%	47.49%	17.93%	100%
16	Montérégie	26 080	17 790	58 150	27 715	129 730	<b>20.10%</b>	13.71%	44.82%	21.36%	100%
15	Laurentides	5 370	3 205	12 025	7 440	28 045	<b>19.15%</b>	11.43%	42.88%	<b>26.53%</b>	100%
08	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1 175	830	2 785	1 405	6 190	<b>18.98%</b>	13.41%	44.99%	22.70%	100%
13	Laval	7 285	5 935	18 570	7 795	39 595	<b>18.40%</b>	14.99%	46.90%	19.69%	100%
14	Lanaudière	1 400	870	3 935	1 865	8 070	17.35%	10.78%	48.76%	<b>23.11%</b>	100%
02	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	365	200	1 045	520	2 135	17.10%	9.37%	48.95%	<b>24.36%</b>	100%
06	Montreal	83 600	73 395	227 210	117 930	502 145	16.65%	14.62%	45.25%	<b>23.49%</b>	100%
05	Estrie	3 765	3 120	8 895	7 315	23 100	16.30%	13.51%	38.51%	<b>31.67%</b>	100%
04	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	770	560	2 410	1 360	5 100	15.10%	10.98%	47.25%	<b>26.67%</b>	100%
01	Bas-Saint-Laurent	135	110	400	265	920	14.67%	11.96%	43.48%	<b>28.80%</b>	99%
03	Québec	1 670	1 550	5 560	3 195	11 985	13.93%	12.93%	46.39%	<b>26.66%</b>	100%
12	Chaudière-Appalaches	435	420	1 625	800	3 285	13.24%	12.79%	49.47%	<b>24.35%</b>	100%
	Total Québec FOLS-English	147 070	119 230	375 635	190 110	832 045	<b>17.68%</b>	<b>14.33%</b>	<b>45.15%</b>	<b>22.85%</b>	100%
	Total Québec FOLS-French	1 186 850	773 705	2 711 585	1 100 035	5 772 180	20.56%	13.40%	46.98%	19.06%	100%

## *Mobility*

The general analysis of the age-structure and the respective geographical distribution indicate that the mobility status of the FOLS-English population may be a major factor influencing the current FOLS-English population development process in many of the administrative regions. The low proportion of youth and children and the high proportion of elderly in the FOLS-English population in several of the regions indicate that the population is not capable of replacing itself naturally. The only manner in which this population can offset population decrease due to ageing is through the in-migration<sup>12</sup> of FOLS-English people from outside the region. The mobility concept allows us to describe the extent to which the FOLS-English population originates outside the study region and indicates the degree of dependence of the entire FOLS-English population on migration into the region. Together with age structure information, the mobility data provides a more complete understanding of the forces influencing population structure and population change as well as bringing out the specificity of the population's needs. As already mentioned, in this study the mobility data is generated by adding migrants from other provinces to the external migrants to create the category "migrants from outside of Quebec" (Table 4). This broad definition provides a means of assessing the extent to which the Quebec FOLS-population is being influenced by an influx of people from outside Quebec. The broad definition also provides a comparative basis for the evaluation of all the regions.

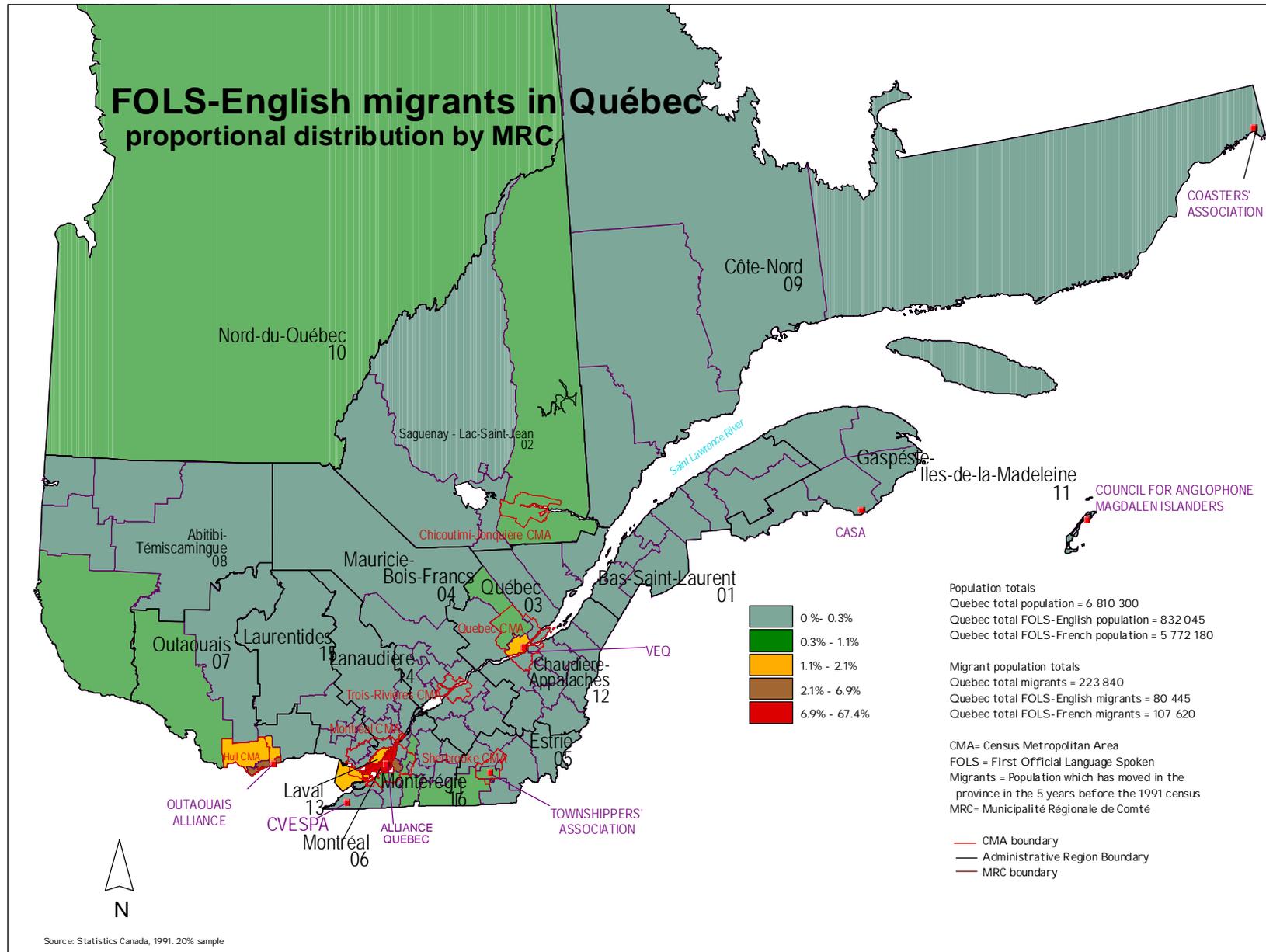
### *The distribution of migrants in Quebec*

The pattern of migrants in Quebec appears to follow the overall distribution pattern of the FOLS-English (Map 3 and Map 4). The concentration of migrants from outside of Quebec is high in regions where the FOLS-English population is highly concentrated (Map 1 and Map 2). The migrants from outside of Quebec constitute 9.67% of the provincial FOLS-English population (Table 9). Clearly, this is a considerable force influencing the English population in Quebec. In the five years between 1986 and 1991 there were about 80 446 new English-speaking people arriving in Quebec. On the other hand, the French population had only 1.86% of its population or 107 620 migrants migrating into Quebec (Table 9). With the exception of the Outaouais (5.15%) and Montréal (4.73%) administrative regions, a very small proportion of FOLS-French migrants contribute to the overall FOLS-French population when compared to the FOLS-English.

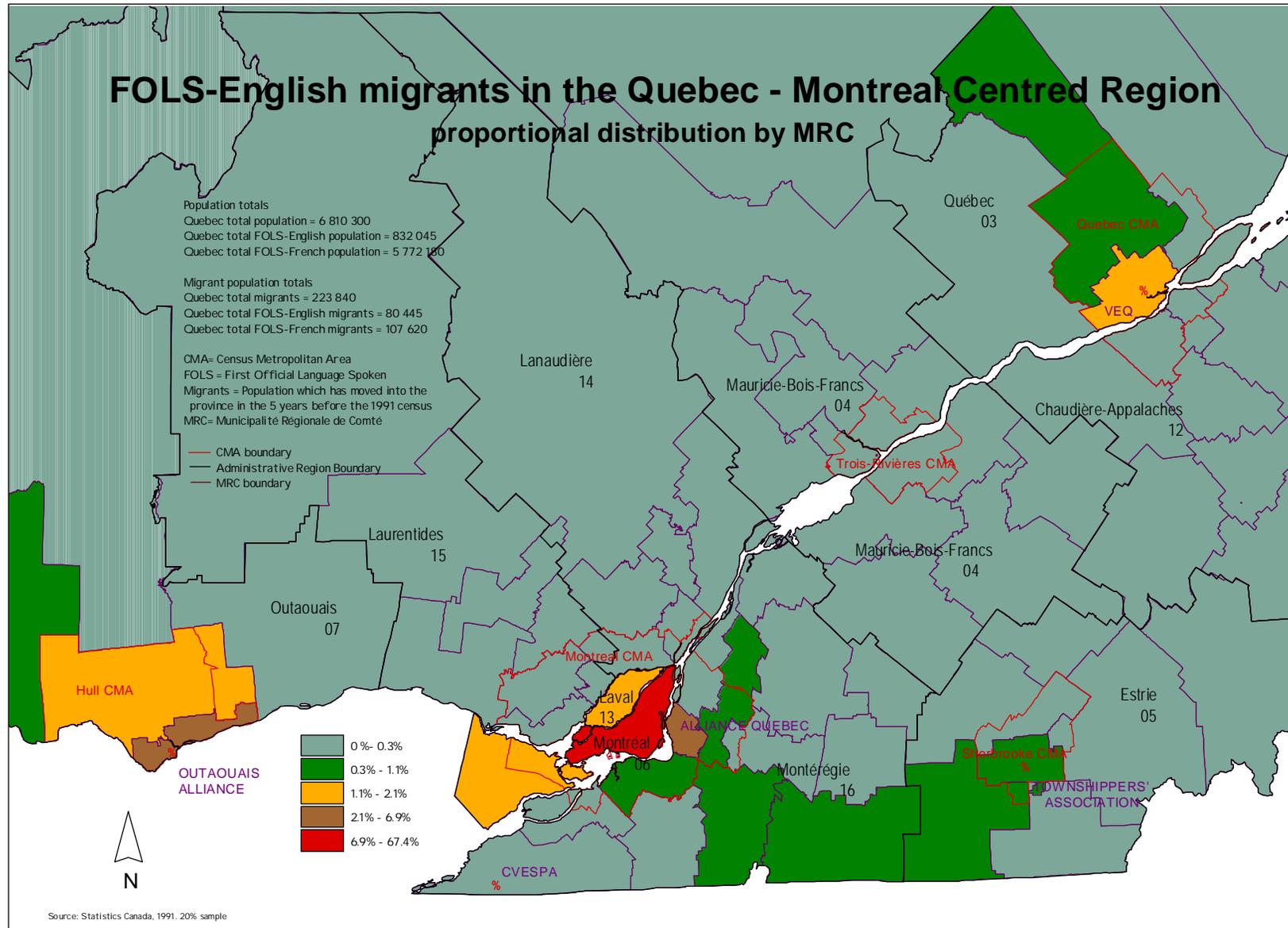
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<sup>12</sup> The technical term « in-migration » is used to designate the movement of people into a region whereas the term « out-migration » refers to the movement of people out of a region.

Map 3 FOLS-English migrants in Quebec



Map 4 FOLS-English migrants in the Quebec-Montreal Centred Region



### *Migrants in the Administrative Regions*

The general pattern of migrants from outside of Quebec indicates that most migrants (54 965 FOLS-English and 51 965 FOLS-French) are moving into the Montreal administrative region (Table 9, Map 3, and Map 4). The migration data summarised in Table 9 indicates six regions having an above average proportion of FOLS-English migrants moving into their region between 1986 and 1991: Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (18.97%), Outaouais (17.49%), Bas-Saint-Laurent (15.76%), Québec (14.1%), Chaudière-Appalaches (11.42%) and Montreal (10.79%). To a certain degree, these regions can expect to offset any population decrease in their region due to ageing or out-migration by the in-migrants. The total FOLS-English population in regions with a high proportion of elderly (55+) and few youth (0-14) years of age are particularly sensitive to population change through population mobility. The migrant population may have a very important impact on the future population changes in some of these administrative regions. Consequently, it is imperative that this information be carefully monitored in the future.

Table 9 FOLS-English/French migrants from outside of Quebec

Region	Placename	E-Total	E-Migrants	%E	F-Total	F-Migrants	%F
02	Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	2 135	405	<b>18.97%</b>	280 755	2 065	0.74%
07	Outaouais	46 585	8 150	<b>17.49%</b>	230 670	11 890	<b>5.15%</b>
01	Bas-Saint-Laurent	920	145	<b>15.76%</b>	201 105	1 220	0.61%
03	Québec	11 985	1 690	<b>14.10%</b>	592 885	8 090	1.36%
12	Chaudière-Appalaches	3 285	375	<b>11.42%</b>	359 185	1 910	0.53%
06	Montreal	502 145	54 165	<b>10.79%</b>	1 098 495	51 965	<b>4.73%</b>
08	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	6 190	590	9.53%	143 715	1 470	1.02%
04	Mauricie-Bois-Francis	5 100	390	7.65%	452 435	2 360	0.52%
16	Montréal	129 730	9 105	7.02%	1 040 315	13 235	1.27%
05	Estrie	23 100	1 315	5.69%	238 865	2 835	1.19%
13	Laval	39 595	1 675	4.23%	254 580	4 335	1.70%
15	Laurentides	28 045	1 145	4.08%	346 680	3 655	1.05%
11	Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10 595	425	4.01%	94 200	385	0.41%
10	Nord-du-Québec	8 760	325	3.71%	21 575	145	0.67%
14	Lanaudière	8 070	290	3.59%	321 510	1 565	0.49%
09	Côte-Nord	5 800	180	3.10%	95 215	495	0.52%
	Total	832 045	80 446	9.67%	5 772 185	107 620	1.86%

Abbreviations:

E-Total = total FOLS-English population

E-Migrants = total number of FOLS-English migrants that had moved into Quebec in the five years before the 1991 census

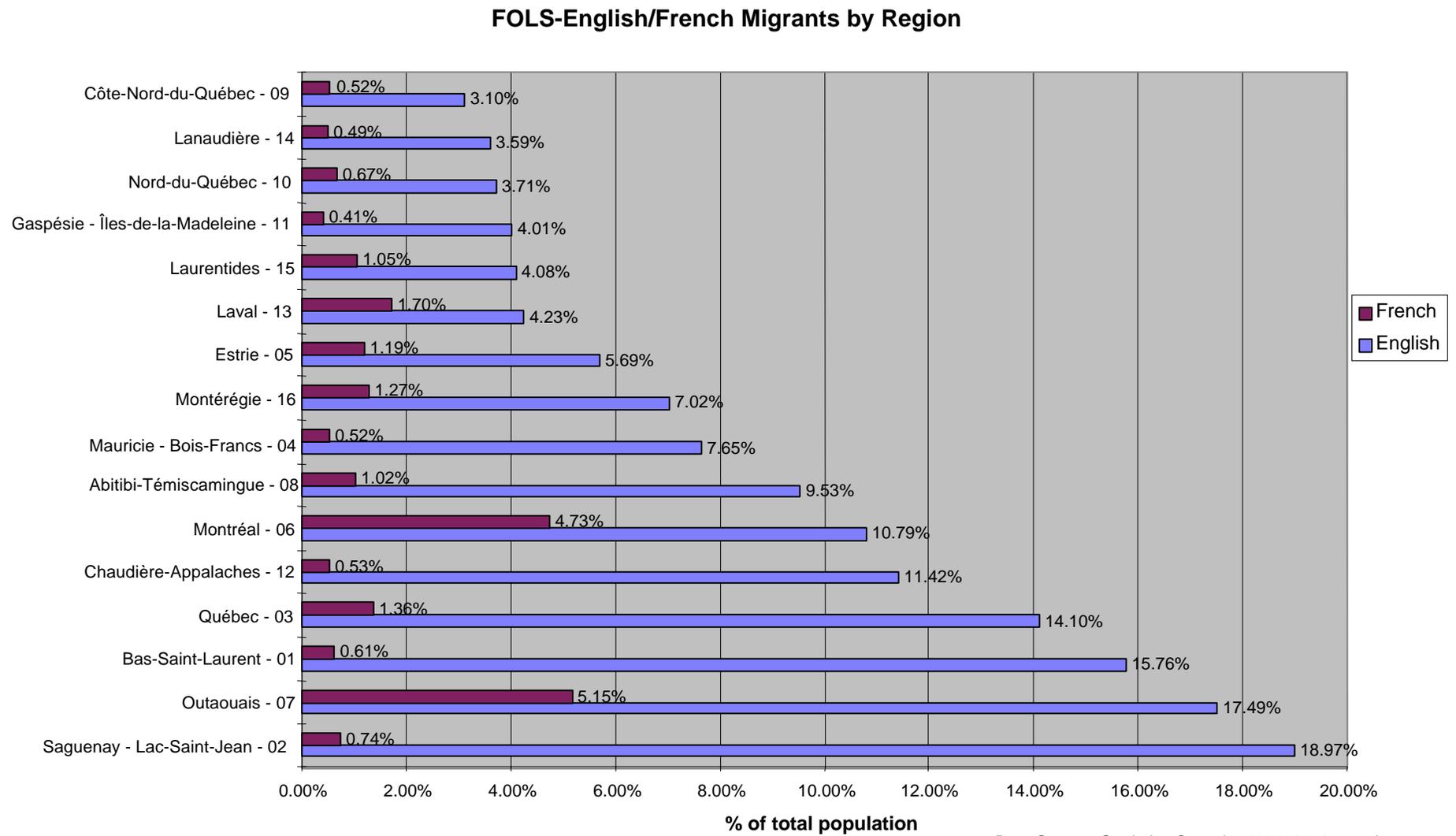
%E = FOLS-English migrants from outside Quebec as a percent of the regional FOLS-English population.

F-Total = total FOLS-French population

F-Migrants = total number of FOLS-French migrants that had moved into Quebec in the five years before the 1991 census

%F = FOLS-French migrants from outside Quebec as a percent of the regional FOLS-French population

Figure 2 FOLS-English/French migrants from outside of Quebec by Administrative Region



J W COMM INC. 02/97

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1991. 20% sample.

### The urban population in the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)

The CMA's in Quebec account for 86% of the FOLS-English population (Table 5). The majority of the FOLS-English population is found in the large metropolitan urban area of Montreal. The comparison of the CMA's is extremely difficult because of variations in the size, physical configuration and the varied nature of the forces that are probably operating on the population dynamic within each of them. The complete set of maps of the FOLS-English distribution and migrants in the CMA's' is found in Annex 13 Census metropolitan area (CMA) Maps. The mapping of the distributions of FOLS-English by municipality revealed only one CMA, Montreal, with a considerable variation in the distribution of the FOLS-English population (Map 9). The population distributions in all the other CMA's show a major concentration of FOLS-English in only one or two municipalities. The examination of the Montreal CMA population distribution (Map 9) and migrants (Map 10) indicates a considerable variation in the distribution outside of the main centre of concentration.

#### CMA FOLS age structure

Although the scope of this study does not permit a detailed analysis of the distribution of population and age structure within each municipality in each CMA, the age structure differences among the CMA's in Quebec are described by using the major and minor age group typologies. A complete distribution of population numbers and percentages for the FOLS-English and FOLS-French in Quebec CMA's is given in Table 12 and Table 13.

The population in the CMA's exhibits an ageing tendency in three of the Census Metropolitan Areas. The highest proportion of 55+ population is found in the Sherbrooke CMA with 31.37%, next is the Trois-Rivières CMA with 26.5% and then the Quebec CMA with 25.4%. (Table 10)

Table 10 Comparison of FOLS-English age groups in CMA's

	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-54</b>	<b>55+</b>	<b>Total</b>
HCMA	<b>20.40%</b>	<b>14.87%</b>	<b>50.19%</b>	14.44%	100.00%
MCMA	<b>19.34%</b>	14.34%	44.48%	21.80%	100.00%
CJCMA	17.50%	8.44%	<b>52.50%</b>	20.94%	100.00%
SCMA	13.85%	14.07%	40.43%	<b>31.37%</b>	100.00%
QCMA	13.40%	12.88%	<b>47.63%</b>	<b>25.37%</b>	100.00%
TRCMA	10.83%	11.97%	<b>52.42%</b>	<b>26.50%</b>	100.00%
English	17.68%	14.33%	45.15%	22.85%	100.00%
French	20.56%	13.40%	46.98%	19.06%	100.00%

#### Abbreviations:

CMA = census metropolitan area  
 HCMA = Hull CMA  
 MCMA = Montreal CMA  
 TRCMA = Trois-Rivières CMA

SCMA= Sherbrooke CMA  
 QCMA = Quebec CMA  
 CJCMA= Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA

The HULL CMA has the most youthful FOLS-English CMA population in Quebec (Table 10). The Hull CMA has 20.4% of its FOLS-English population in the 0-14 age group compared to the Quebec FOLS-English

average of 17.68%. The Hull CMA also has proportionately fewer elderly in the 55+ age group (14.4%) than the FOLS-English (22.85%) and the FOLS-French (19.06%) average in Quebec.

Table 11 FOLS-English/French median age by CMA

	Total Population	Total FOLS-English	Total FOLS-French	Percent FOLS-English	Percent FOLS-French	Median Age FOLS-English	Median Age FOLS-French	E-F Diff.
HCMA	225 310	33 725	187 585	14.97%	83.26%	31.71	31.07	0.64
MCMA	3 089 280	654 585	2 251 755	21.19%	72.89%	34.00	33.66	0.34
TRCMA	134 815	1 755	132 820	1.30%	98.52%	<b>41.96</b>	34.33	<b>7.63</b>
SCMA	136700	8990	126 675	6.58%	92.67%	<b>40.11</b>	32.22	<b>7.89</b>
QCMA	637 550	12 675	622 305	1.99%	97.61%	<b>36.89</b>	33.67	<b>3.22</b>
CJCMA	159 580	1 600	157 740	1.00%	98.85%	35.27	32.27	3.00
Total CMA	4 383 235	713 330	3 478 880	16.27%	79.37%	34.01	33.42	0.59

Abbreviations:

CMA = census metropolitan area

SCMA= Sherbrooke CMA

HCMA = Hull CMA

QCMA = Quebec CMA

MCMA = Montreal CMA

CJCMA= Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA

TRCMA = Trois-Rivières CMA

E-F Diff. = difference between FOLS-English median age and FOLS-French median age

An inverse relationship between ageing and youthful CMA's is found in several of the CMA's. The youngest CMA's, Hull (20.4%) and Montreal (19.34%), have the highest proportion of the 0-14 year age group (Table 10). The Hull CMA has the lowest proportion of 55+ age group FOLS-English in Quebec. Its proportion is lower than the Quebec proportion of the FOLS-English (22.85%) and of the FOLS-French (19.06%). The Montreal CMA has the third lowest proportion of 55+ FOLS-English (21.8%) which is still slightly below the FOLS-English Quebec proportion (22.85%). Curiously, the Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA proportion of 55+ FOLS-English (20.94%) is the second lowest in Quebec. A more complete analysis with supplementary data would provide more insight on the population dynamics in these areas with atypical age structures.

The differences in proportions of people above 55 years of age in three of the CMA's indicated that one or several of the CMA's were likely to show a statistically significant difference in their population age structure. To statistically test the differences in age structure of the FOLS population the age structure was broken down into smaller age groups (minor age groups Table 12 and Table 13). The resulting tables were then subjected to statistical testing.<sup>13</sup> The results revealed a very significant decrease in four age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 for the FOLS-English population in the Sherbrooke CMA, the Trois-Rivières CMA and the Quebec CMA.

The distribution of total population in the CMA's indicates population patterns by municipality. However, analysis at the census tract level would provide more precise information in areas with high concentrations of FOLS-English. To facilitate further analysis of the population age structure in these larger areas the data should be

<sup>13</sup> A Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) non-parametric test for K-independent samples was performed using SPSS Version 7.1 at a .05 significance level. (95% probability).

further broken down into smaller geographic units and smaller age groups so that specific populations can be targeted more easily.

The FOLS-English elderly population in the Estrie administrative region and the Sherbrooke CMA will require particular attention because of the region's advanced ageing structure. The ageing population structure in any region can be offset to some degree by the migration of FOLS-English people into the region. Consequently, the role of migrants in the Estrie region's population dynamic has to be carefully evaluated within the context of regional community development planning policies.

Table 12 FOLS-English minor age groups by CMA

	Total	E-Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
HCMA	225 310	33 725	2 475	2 140	2 245	2 385	2 650	6 885	6 110	3 930	2 385	1 650	835
CJCMA	159 580	1 600	100	65	120	70	60	360	325	155	170	120	45
SCMA	136 700	8 990	385	345	505	525	745	1 235	1 345	1 055	950	1 055	815
TRCMA	134 815	1 755	40	45	80	70	115	300	305	315	145	220	100
MCMA	3 089 280	654 585	39 515	37 865	36 775	40 735	54 295	124 385	102 180	71 300	62 335	50 950	33 920
QCMA	637 550	12 675	565	555	655	655	935	2 480	2 060	1 505	1 410	1 135	660
Total	4 383 235	713 330	43 080	41 015	40 380	44 440	58 800	135 645	112 325	78 260	67 395	55 130	36 375
	Total	E-Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
HCMA	5.15%	4.73%	7.34%	6.35%	6.66%	7.07%	7.86%	20.42%	18.12%	11.65%	7.07%	4.89%	2.48%
CJCMA	3.65%	0.22%	6.25%	4.06%	7.50%	4.38%	3.75%	22.50%	20.31%	9.69%	10.63%	7.50%	2.81%
SCMA	3.12%	1.26%	4.28%	3.84%	5.62%	5.84%	8.29%	13.74%	14.96%	11.74%	10.57%	<b>11.74%</b>	<b>9.07%</b>
TRCMA	3.08%	0.25%	2.28%	2.56%	4.56%	3.99%	6.55%	17.09%	17.38%	17.95%	8.26%	<b>12.54%</b>	<b>5.70%</b>
MCMA	70.57%	91.76%	6.04%	5.78%	5.62%	6.22%	8.29%	19.00%	15.61%	10.89%	9.52%	<b>7.78%</b>	<b>5.18%</b>
QCMA	14.56%	1.78%	4.49%	4.41%	5.21%	5.21%	7.44%	19.72%	16.38%	11.97%	11.21%	<b>9.03%</b>	<b>5.25%</b>
Total	<b>100.14%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>6.04%</b>	<b>5.75%</b>	<b>5.66%</b>	<b>6.23%</b>	<b>8.24%</b>	<b>19.02%</b>	<b>15.75%</b>	<b>10.97%</b>	<b>9.45%</b>	<b>7.73%</b>	<b>5.10%</b>

Table 13 FOLS-French minor age groups by CMA

CMA	Total	F-total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
HCMA	225 310	187 585	14 110	13 620	13 210	12 730	14 450	39 070	33 505	20 555	13 800	8 820	3 635
CJCMA	159 580	157 740	10 005	11 740	13 925	11 760	9 775	27 885	26 865	18 285	13 980	9 580	3 890
SCMA	136 700	126 675	8 330	8 560	9 545	8 935	10 280	22 915	21 330	14 560	10 090	7 760	4 275
TRCMA	134 815	132 820	7 725	8 480	9 820	8 805	8 825	23 155	22 285	16 255	12 990	9 125	5 305
MCMA	3 089 280	2 251 755	144 780	139 890	148 130	138 370	160 400	430 660	380 225	278 895	211 220	144 070	74 820
QCMA	637 550	622 305	36 435	37 970	43 200	42 680	46 970	113 260	109 875	76 655	54 615	39 095	21 435
Total	4 383 235	3 478 880	221 385	220 260	237 830	223 280	250 700	656 945	594 085	425 205	316 695	218 450	113 360
CMA	Total	F-total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
HCMA	5.15%	5.39%	7.52%	7.26%	7.04%	6.79%	7.70%	20.83%	17.86%	10.96%	7.36%	4.70%	1.94%
CJCMA	3.65%	4.53%	6.34%	7.44%	8.83%	7.46%	6.20%	17.68%	17.03%	11.59%	8.86%	6.07%	2.47%
SCMA	3.12%	3.64%	6.58%	6.76%	7.54%	7.05%	8.12%	18.09%	16.84%	11.49%	7.97%	6.13%	3.37%
TRCMA	3.08%	3.82%	5.82%	6.38%	7.39%	6.63%	6.64%	17.43%	16.78%	12.24%	9.78%	<b>6.87%</b>	<b>3.99%</b>
MCMA	70.57%	64.73%	6.43%	6.21%	6.58%	6.14%	7.12%	19.13%	16.89%	12.39%	9.38%	6.40%	3.32%
QCMA	14.56%	17.89%	5.85%	6.10%	6.94%	6.86%	7.55%	18.20%	17.66%	12.32%	8.78%	6.28%	3.44%
Total	<b>100.14%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>6.36%</b>	<b>6.33%</b>	<b>6.84%</b>	<b>6.42%</b>	<b>7.21%</b>	<b>18.88%</b>	<b>17.08%</b>	<b>12.22%</b>	<b>9.10%</b>	<b>6.28%</b>	<b>3.26%</b>

## Abbreviations:

CMA = census metropolitan area  
 HCMA = Hull CMA  
 MCMA = Montreal CMA  
 TRCMA = Trois-Rivières CMA

SCMA = Sherbrooke CMA  
 QCMA = Quebec CMA  
 CJCMA = Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA

*The Montreal CMA*

The Montreal CMA like all CMA's is a functional unit. It is a socio-economically integrated system operating across 102 municipalities (Annex 6). This naturally occurring cohesive unit contains the majority of the FOLS-English population in Quebec. However, meeting the needs of a specific population in a functional region administered by several geographically separate structures (administrative regions) creates a problem. Five different administrative regions overlay the Montreal CMA: Laurentides, Lanaudière, Montérégie, Montréal and Laval. Two regions overlie the major centre of gravity of the FOLS-English population: Montréal and Laval. However, the municipalities outside this centre of gravity are separated into three distant regions. Clearly this will create difficulties for the development and application of comprehensive policies in response to needs for any specific population distributed across numerous administrative regions. Any comprehensive access plan for health and social services or education will require an integrated pan-regional approach based on a comprehensive analysis of the population characteristics.

Out of a total of 102 municipalities, the Montreal CMA has 77 municipalities with over 200 FOLS-English people and 17 municipalities with more than 10,000 FOLS-English (Annex 6). The municipality of Montreal has the largest FOLS-English population (205 685) in the CMA. However, due to the large area covered by the municipality, the exact location of the FOLS-English population can be identified only by using smaller geographic units (census tracts). An analysis of population characteristics (age structure or mobility for example) by these

smaller units in areas of high population density will provide more precise information on the location of specific population segments and consequently of their needs.

## Conclusion

The overall population distribution, age structure and mobility indicate that the FOLS-English population has several distinctive regional population profiles. The variations in the nature of the age structures would tend to indicate that there is no one general growth dynamic operating across the province that could explain the population structure in each of the regions. Rather, each region can be characterised by a specific combination of population density, age-structure and mobility.

Overall, ageing in the FOLS-English population structure was best examined by using the population in the six CMA's across Quebec. The FOLS-English population has 86% of its members in the six CMA's found in Quebec. The FOLS-English population is ageing significantly in three CMA's: Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières and Quebec. This ageing structure has important implications for the planning and development of services. The disproportionate number of elderly in these three areas may indicate a disproportionate need for services than in the other CMA's. The geographic distribution of the elderly within these CMA's as well as in others may further increase the demand for services in specific municipalities and should be studied in greater detail. A future population decrease can be expected in several regions and CMA's with high proportions of elderly and few youth. The probable population decrease will have to be carefully monitored to evaluate the extent to which population migration into the regions and the CMA's is offsetting any population decrease due to the advanced ageing structure.

The census metropolitan areas contain the vast majority of the FOLS-English population. CMA's are found in ten of the sixteen administrative regions in Quebec. The characteristics of the total CMA population age-structures and mobility reflect the general characteristics of the FOLS-English population in Quebec. However, the general characteristics hide the considerable differences in population distribution, age structure and mobility of the FOLS-English population among the CMA's and the administrative regions in Quebec. Furthermore, the 14% of the FOLS-English population not living in a CMA may not at all be well represented by the characteristics of the CMA data. A descriptive analysis by municipalities within certain administrative regions with may give more specific information on the ageing structure of the population outside the urban areas.

The analysis of administrative region data indicated that several regions (Côte-Nord, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean) appear to have no ageing population. The population age-structure in regions that appear to have low proportions of aged people raises many questions. Is the population staying to retire in these regions? Where is the population going? Where does it come from? What motivates the migrant population to move to the regions and to the urban areas? What are the social and economic needs of the population and to what extent are they being satisfied by the current structures and systems of service delivery? These questions are only some of the interrogations that are raised by the variety of population age-structures and mobility characteristics in the CMA's and administrative regions of Quebec described in this study.

The mobility data for the FOLS-English population has been summarily evaluated only on the role migrants from outside of Quebec play in offsetting population decrease by ageing and out-migration in the CMA's and administrative regions. The destination and number of people leaving any region is not known. The role of mobility has to be carefully monitored in the future analysis of census data since it will give a clearer idea of the extent to which migration into the CMA's and administrative regions is affecting population change.

In each region, the population age structure indicates what policy orientations should be made concerning schools (their number, their location etc.) and health and social services. In regions like Montreal, Hull and Sherbrooke a more detailed analysis of the population will help explain the population dynamic between the suburbs and the city and in the case of Sherbrooke between the city and the rural areas.

A sustainable community is a system that integrates all dimensions of a population into a comprehensive, dynamic and self-sustaining whole. In an era of changing community resource parameters, it is expedient to examine each population dimension and situate it within the context of the whole. The FOLS-English population is a minority that is part of a larger socio-cultural community whose support and understanding is essential for community and service development. Several FOLS-English communities will have to develop and integrate population retention and attraction objectives into their community planning and development process to maintain their population numbers. Throughout Quebec, given the ageing structure and the possibility of diminishing resources in the regions, there is a need for a greater understanding of the population characteristics (employment, education achievement, incidence of low income, family status etc.). This knowledge is essential for the elaboration of projects that correspond to the population's precise needs. This preliminary demographic study is basic information that will hopefully provide a better understanding of the specificity of the English-speaking population in Quebec.

## Annex 1 Glossary of terms<sup>14</sup>

- EA: See Enumeration Area
- Enumeration Area: The enumeration area or EA is the geographic area canvassed by one census representative. The number of dwellings in the EA varies between 375 in large urban areas and 125 in rural areas. The EA is the smallest geographic unit for which census data are available. The EA should not be used for comparisons between two census periods. The EA is subject to changes in size and location due to factors like population growth and redistribution of federal electoral districts.
- Administrative Region: A geographic area designated by the provincial government for administrative purposes. The criteria for the formation of administrative regions are not clearly defined. The areas are now being used as a basis for the development and application of regional planning policies. There are 16 Administrative Regions in Quebec. Each one has a name and a number. These areas are made to coincide with the MRC's or Municipalité Régionale de Comté.
- CD: See Census Division
- Census Division: The census division or CD is an intermediate sized geostatistical region between census subdivision and the province created by provincial law. The census division is made up of census subdivisions. The CD is used by the federal and the provincial governments for the collection and compilation of statistical data. In Quebec, the number of census divisions increased from 76 in 1986 to 99 in 1991. This was a result of the creation of a provincial administrative structure, the « Municipalité Régionale de comté » or MRC. See MRC.
- Census Metropolitan Area: The census metropolitan area or CMA is a very large urban area together with adjacent urban as well as rural areas having a high degree of social and economic integration. This functional area is usually delineated around a central urban area (the urbanised core) having a population of at least 100 000 people.
- Census Subdivision: The census subdivision or CSD is a geostatistical unit that is best approximated by a municipality or its equivalent (Indian reserve, Indian settlement, parish, village, and town). Census subdivisions are created by provincial or federal law. There are a total of 1,637 census subdivisions in Quebec. See also « municipality ».
- Census Tract: A census tract or CT is a small, permanent, compact geographic unit usually following permanent and easily recognisable physical features. Census tracts are designated by local committees and Statistics Canada to collect information about the population in urban as well as rural areas. Census tracts must be between 2,000 and 8,000 people but an average of 4,000 is generally preferred. The number of CT's used to represent the population varies with the size of the urban area. For example the Quebec Census Metropolitan Area (QCMA) has 153 census tracts whereas the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area (MCMA) contains 748 CT's. Census tracts were designed to facilitate national and historical statistical comparisons.
- CMA: See Census Metropolitan Area
- County: See Municipalité Régionale de Comté
- CSD: See Census Subdivision
- CT: see Census Tract
- Median age: The age for a specific population that divides the population into two equal parts. For grouped census data, the median age is calculated by interpolation between the upper and lower limits of the age group where the cumulative sum of age groups reaches 50%.
- MRC: See Municipalité Régionale de Comté
- Municipalité Régionale de Comté: Also known by its acronym, MRC. This geographic unit is also referred to as a county. The MRC is an area designated by the Quebec government for the application of administrative policies in each administrative region. The MRC has an elected prefect and a council with representatives from the municipalities (Census Subdivisions) in each MRC. The Quebec government has targeted this regional structure to play an increasingly important role

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<sup>14</sup> All definitions for geographical units are taken from : **Statistics Canada. 1991 Census Dictionary**. Ottawa : Supply and Services Canada, 1992. 1991 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 92-301<sup>E</sup>. P.182-188

in the delivery of support services to the population. The MRC boundaries were designed to coincide with the Statistics Canada geostatistical unit, the Census Division. There are a total 99 MRC's in Quebec each with its own name.

Municipality:

The municipality is an administrative unit with an elected council and mayor. The municipality boundary coincides with the Statistics Canada geostatistical unit the Census Subdivision. See also: Census Subdivision.

**Annex 2 Summary FOLS-English age structure by region**

Region	Name	Total	English	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
	Québec	6 810 300	832 045	147 070	119 230	153 625	130 695	91 315	79 370	67 050	43 690
01	Bas-Saint-Laurent	202 115	920	135	110	145	160	95	70	140	55
02	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	283 205	2 135	365	200	440	395	210	260	210	50
03	Québec	607 295	11 985	1 670	1 550	2 230	1 900	1 430	1 370	1 170	655
04	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	458 590	5 100	770	560	860	860	690	460	605	295
05	Estrie	263 585	23 100	3 765	3 120	2 910	3 345	2 640	2 615	2 770	1 930
06	Montreal	1 749 335	502 145	83 600	73 395	97 105	77 325	52 780	47 375	41 270	29 285
07	Outaouais	281 735	46 585	9 505	6 605	8 575	8 020	5 530	3 730	2 910	1 715
08	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	150 625	6 190	1 175	830	1 150	955	680	590	575	240
09	Côte-Nord-du-Québec	102 540	5 800	1 200	1 005	1 090	860	670	465	365	135
10	Nord-du-Québec	36 265	8 760	2 080	2 220	2 060	1 390	575	285	95	50
11	Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	105 070	10 595	2 225	1 410	1 530	1 595	1 105	1 170	935	620
12	Chaudière-Appalaches	362 855	3 285	435	420	615	595	415	315	300	185
13	Laval	311 170	39 595	7 285	5 935	8 170	5 700	4 700	4 450	2 380	965
14	Lanaudière	331 235	8 070	1 400	870	1 690	1 305	940	810	725	330
15	Laurentides	377 320	28 045	5 370	3 205	4 075	4 630	3 320	2 925	2 835	1 680
16	Montérégie	1 187 340	129 730	26 080	17 790	20 965	21 650	15 535	12 480	9 755	5 480
	<b>Regions as % of Quebec total</b>										
Region	Name	% of Total	% English	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
	Québec	100.00%	12.22%	17.68%	14.33%	18.46%	15.71%	10.97%	9.54%	8.06%	5.25%
01	Bas-Saint-Laurent	2.97%	0.46%	14.67%	11.96%	15.76%	17.39%	10.33%	7.61%	15.22%	5.98%
02	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	4.16%	0.75%	17.10%	9.37%	20.61%	18.50%	9.84%	12.18%	9.84%	2.34%
03	Québec	8.92%	1.97%	13.93%	12.93%	18.61%	15.85%	11.93%	11.43%	9.76%	5.47%
04	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	6.73%	1.11%	15.10%	10.98%	16.86%	16.86%	13.53%	9.02%	11.86%	5.78%
05	Estrie	3.87%	8.76%	16.30%	13.51%	12.60%	14.48%	11.43%	11.32%	11.99%	8.35%
06	Montreal	25.69%	28.70%	16.65%	14.62%	19.34%	15.40%	10.51%	9.43%	8.22%	5.83%
07	Outaouais	4.14%	16.54%	20.40%	14.18%	18.41%	17.22%	11.87%	8.01%	6.25%	3.68%
08	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	2.21%	4.11%	18.98%	13.41%	18.58%	15.43%	10.99%	9.53%	9.29%	3.88%
09	Côte-Nord-du-Québec	1.51%	5.66%	20.69%	17.33%	18.79%	14.83%	11.55%	8.02%	6.29%	2.33%
10	Nord-du-Québec	0.53%	24.16%	23.74%	25.34%	23.52%	15.87%	6.56%	3.25%	1.08%	0.57%
11	Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1.54%	10.08%	21.00%	13.31%	14.44%	15.05%	10.43%	11.04%	8.82%	5.85%
12	Chaudière-Appalaches	5.33%	0.91%	13.24%	12.79%	18.72%	18.11%	12.63%	9.59%	9.13%	5.63%
13	Laval	4.57%	12.72%	18.40%	14.99%	20.63%	14.40%	11.87%	11.24%	6.01%	2.44%
14	Lanaudière	4.86%	2.44%	17.35%	10.78%	20.94%	16.17%	11.65%	10.04%	8.98%	4.09%
15	Laurentides	5.54%	7.43%	19.15%	11.43%	14.53%	16.51%	11.84%	10.43%	10.11%	5.99%
16	Montérégie	17.43%	10.93%	20.10%	13.71%	16.16%	16.69%	11.97%	9.62%	7.52%	4.22%

### Annex 3 Summary FOLS-French age structure

Region	Name	Total	French	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
	Québec	6 810 300	5 772 180	1 186 850	773 705	1 049 540	971 440	690 605	530 295	376 885	192 855
01	Bas-Saint-Laurent	202 115	201 105	43 520	26 200	32 685	33 925	22 555	18 500	15 610	8 105
02	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	283 205	280 755	66 910	38 215	49 840	46 500	31 700	24 685	16 335	6 575
03	Québec	607 295	592 885	107 650	84 975	106 290	101 880	73 905	55 715	40 060	22 415
04	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	458 590	452 435	95 025	57 785	75 090	74 415	53 700	44 455	33 995	17 965
05	Estrie	263 585	238 865	52 250	33 820	40 415	39 250	27 155	21 130	16 685	8 160
06	Montreal	1 749 335	1 098 495	171 835	142 235	213 730	173 390	133 910	121 300	91 290	50 805
07	Outaouais	281 735	230 670	49 760	32 555	46 305	40 010	25 775	18 670	12 215	5 380
08	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	150 625	143 715	34 715	20 335	27 320	23 760	14 700	11 300	7 975	3 615
09	Côte-Nord-du-Québec	102 540	95 215	21 675	14 575	18 020	16 465	11 690	7 425	3 645	1 715
10	Nord-du-Québec	36 265	21 575	6 375	3 380	4 425	3 440	2 350	1 130	370	105
11	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	105 070	94 200	19 455	13 200	15 815	15 990	10 785	8 445	6 460	4 035
12	Chaudière-Appalaches	362 855	359 185	82 730	48 535	60 560	60 995	40 060	30 610	23 665	12 025
13	Laval	311 170	254 580	51 640	34 020	45 640	41 930	33 455	26 290	14 895	6 705
14	Lanaudière	331 235	321 510	75 885	39 225	60 020	57 750	38 035	26 315	16 880	7 395
15	Laurentides	377 320	346 680	77 935	43 360	65 980	60 205	41 340	29 440	19 345	9 070
16	Montréal	1 187 340	1 040 315	229 480	141 285	187 395	181 545	129 480	84 885	57 455	28 785
	<b>Regions as % of Quebec total</b>										
Region	Name	% of Total	% French	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
	Québec	100.00%	84.76%	20.56%	13.40%	18.18%	16.83%	11.96%	9.19%	6.53%	3.34%
01	Bas-Saint-Laurent	2.97%	99.50%	21.64%	13.03%	16.25%	16.87%	11.22%	9.20%	7.76%	4.03%
02	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	4.16%	99.13%	23.83%	13.61%	17.75%	16.56%	11.29%	8.79%	5.82%	2.34%
03	Québec	8.92%	97.63%	18.16%	14.33%	17.93%	17.18%	12.47%	9.40%	6.76%	3.78%
04	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	6.73%	98.66%	21.00%	12.77%	16.60%	16.45%	11.87%	9.83%	7.51%	3.97%
05	Estrie	3.87%	90.62%	21.87%	14.16%	16.92%	16.43%	11.37%	8.85%	6.99%	3.42%
06	Montreal	25.69%	62.80%	15.64%	12.95%	19.46%	15.78%	12.19%	11.04%	8.31%	4.62%
07	Outaouais	4.14%	81.87%	21.57%	14.11%	20.07%	17.35%	11.17%	8.09%	5.30%	2.33%
08	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	2.21%	95.41%	24.16%	14.15%	19.01%	16.53%	10.23%	7.86%	5.55%	2.52%
09	Côte-Nord-du-Québec	1.51%	92.86%	22.76%	15.31%	18.93%	17.29%	12.28%	7.80%	3.83%	1.80%
10	Nord-du-Québec	0.53%	59.49%	29.55%	15.67%	20.51%	15.94%	10.89%	5.24%	1.71%	0.49%
11	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.54%	89.65%	20.65%	14.01%	16.79%	16.97%	11.45%	8.96%	6.86%	4.28%
12	Chaudière-Appalaches	5.33%	98.99%	23.03%	13.51%	16.86%	16.98%	11.15%	8.52%	6.59%	3.35%
13	Laval	4.57%	81.81%	20.28%	13.36%	17.93%	16.47%	13.14%	10.33%	5.85%	2.63%
14	Lanaudière	4.86%	97.06%	23.60%	12.20%	18.67%	17.96%	11.83%	8.18%	5.25%	2.30%
15	Laurentides	5.54%	91.88%	22.48%	12.51%	19.03%	17.37%	11.92%	8.49%	5.58%	2.62%
16	Montréal	17.43%	87.62%	22.06%	13.58%	18.01%	17.45%	12.45%	8.16%	5.52%	2.77%

**Annex 4 FOLS-English age structure: Regions by minor age group**

Region	Unit	Place	Total	E-total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
01	CU	Bas-Saint-Laurent	202 115	920	135	110	145	160	95	70	140	55
01	CD	Kamouraska	22 730	85	30	0	15	10	0	0	15	10
01	CD	La Matapédia	20 735	30	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	10
01	CD	La Mitis	19 650	235	25	30	20	30	20	25	65	20
01	CD	Les Basques	10 205	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
01	CD	Matane	24 135	75	10	25	10	10	10	10	0	10
01	CD	Rimouski-Neigette	50 770	255	35	25	55	65	30	20	10	15
01	CD	Rivière-du-Loup	30 870	140	20	10	30	15	20	15	25	0
01	CD	Témiscouata	23 030	75	15	15	0	30	0	0	10	0
02	CU	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	283 205	2 135	365	200	440	395	210	260	210	50
02	CD	Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	51 305	275	35	30	40	55	20	40	40	0
02	CD	Le Domaine-du-Roy	32 525	105	10	15	15	20	15	20	10	10
02	CD	Le Fjord-du-Saguenay	171 495	1 610	285	140	360	315	155	190	120	40
02	CD	Maria-Chapdelaine	27 880	150	35	10	25	0	20	0	40	0
03	CU	Québec (Région administrative)	607 295	11 985	1 670	1 550	2 230	1 900	1 430	1 370	1 170	655
03	CD	Charlevoix	13 055	60	10	0	0	10	15	0	0	15
03	CD	Charlevoix-Est	17 230	35	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	10
03	CD	Communauté urbaine de Québec	483 575	9 495	1 155	1 245	1 780	1 565	1 185	1 075	960	530
03	CD	La Côte-de-Beaupré	21 015	165	10	40	0	15	35	35	15	0
03	CD	La Jacques-Cartier	23 215	1 680	385	225	360	210	130	175	105	85
03	CD	L'Île-d'Orléans	6 855	115	10	15	15	15	15	30	15	0
03	CD	Portneuf	42 350	430	95	15	65	80	50	55	65	10
04	CU	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	458 590	5 100	770	560	860	860	690	460	605	295
04	CD	Arthabaska	59 115	530	105	70	95	75	45	75	50	15
04	CD	Bécancour	18 865	95	10	15	10	35	10	10	10	0
04	CD	Drummond	78 345	1 090	140	130	185	205	75	120	165	65
04	CD	Francheville	136 080	1 785	210	185	300	290	335	135	215	105
04	CD	Le Centre-de-la-Mauricie	66 345	695	135	75	105	110	85	30	95	60
04	CD	Le Haut-Saint-Maurice	16 135	210	20	10	30	20	50	35	35	10
04	CD	L'Érable	23 555	255	75	20	30	35	35	10	20	25
04	CD	Maskinongé	23 360	110	10	0	40	20	10	10	10	10
04	CD	Mékinac	13 405	80	25	0	15	20	10	0	0	0
04	CD	Nicolet-Yamaska	23 375	250	45	55	55	40	20	20	10	0
05	CU	Estrie	263 585	23 100	3 765	3 120	2 910	3 345	2 640	2 615	2 770	1 930
05	CD	Asbestos	15 095	590	55	85	40	70	85	95	110	50
05	CD	Coaticook	15 440	1 355	295	140	235	245	155	120	75	80
05	CD	Le Granit	20 580	295	35	45	15	50	60	25	30	25
05	CD	Le Haut-Saint-François	20 525	2 435	415	325	300	335	305	250	345	155
05	CD	Le Val-Saint-François	31 750	2 495	415	345	295	405	205	345	270	215
05	CD	Memphrémagog	35 350	7 780	1 470	1 000	855	1 020	910	940	900	680
05	CD	Sherbrooke	124 845	8 145	1 080	1 175	1 170	1 220	915	830	1 035	720
06	CU	Montreal (Région administrative)	1 749 335	502 145	83 600	73 395	97 105	77 325	52 780	47 375	41 270	29 285
06	CD	Communauté urbaine de Montreal	1 749 330	502 145	83 600	73 395	97 100	77 325	52 780	47 375	41 275	29 285

07	CU	Outaouais	281 735	46 585	9 505	6 605	8 575	8 020	5 530	3 730	2 910	1 715
07	CD	Communauté urbaine de l'Outaouais	199 930	25 550	4 970	4 215	5 430	4 545	2 865	1 770	1 175	575
07	CD	La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	18 595	2 235	390	285	310	270	295	250	255	175
07	CD	Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	28 840	8 675	2 020	845	1 540	1 695	1 140	665	495	275
07	CD	Papineau	19 370	1 095	160	165	105	205	140	115	95	115
07	CD	Pontiac	14 995	9 025	1 960	1 095	1 190	1 300	1 085	925	885	580
08	CU	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	150 625	6 190	1 175	830	1 150	955	680	590	575	240
08	CD	Abitibi	24 990	300	90	55	45	45	15	20	15	15
08	CD	Abitibi-Ouest	23 800	215	25	15	65	50	20	35	0	0
08	CD	Rouyn-Noranda	41 800	1 700	175	150	370	200	200	210	305	80
08	CD	Témiscamingue	17 250	2 330	600	425	375	400	235	110	100	90
08	CD	Vallée-de-l'Or	42 785	1 645	285	180	290	255	215	210	155	50
09	CU	Côte-Nord-du-Québec	102 540	5 800	1 200	1 005	1 090	860	670	465	365	135
09	CD	La Haute-Côte-Nord	13 460	30	10	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
09	CD	Manicouagan	35 905	305	20	40	70	60	50	30	15	15
09	CD	Minganie - Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-Saint-	12 765	3 875	845	695	755	545	365	315	265	85
09	CD	Sept-Rivières - Caniapiscau	40 410	1 590	325	270	265	235	250	120	85	35
10	CU	Nord-du-Québec	36 265	8 760	2 080	2 220	2 060	1 390	575	285	95	50
10	CD	Territoire nordique	36 265	8 760	2 085	2 220	2 060	1 390	575	285	95	55
11	CU	Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	105 070	10 595	2 225	1 410	1 530	1 595	1 105	1 170	935	620
11	CD	Avignon	15 245	2 425	700	300	425	310	230	230	110	105
11	CD	Bonaventure	19 740	2 885	585	395	375	465	285	375	270	120
11	CD	Denis-Riverin	13 855	35	0	0	0	10	0	20	0	0
11	CD	La Côte-de-Gaspé	20 655	2 675	495	400	335	415	280	270	290	195
11	CD	Les Iles-de-la-Madeleine	13 905	805	160	100	140	160	70	85	65	35
11	CD	Pabok	21 670	1 770	280	215	240	235	235	195	200	160
12	CU	Chaudière-Appalaches	362 855	3 285	435	420	615	595	415	315	300	185
12	CD	Beauce-Sartigan	43 400	345	80	100	30	60	25	15	15	20
12	CD	Bellechasse	29 115	205	30	20	30	20	35	10	40	15
12	CD	Desjardins	48 435	445	70	30	95	115	30	45	35	20
12	CD	La Nouvelle-Beauce	23 985	160	0	20	30	10	40	0	30	25
12	CD	L'Amiante	44 995	680	80	90	110	90	90	105	85	30
12	CD	Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	67 200	875	110	85	225	185	125	75	40	25
12	CD	Les Etchemins	18 220	60	10	10	15	15	0	10	10	10
12	CD	L'Islet	19 745	50	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	0
12	CD	Lotbinière	26 290	205	30	15	30	60	20	20	15	25
12	CD	Montmagny	23 235	85	15	0	20	15	15	0	0	0
12	CD	Robert-Cliche	18 230	165	0	35	25	10	15	0	35	30
13	CU	Laval (Région administrative)	311 170	39 595	7 285	5 935	8 170	5 700	4 700	4 450	2 380	965
13	CD	Laval	311 170	39 595	7 285	5 935	8 170	5 700	4 695	4 455	2 385	965
14	CU	Lanaudière	331 235	8 070	1 400	870	1 690	1 305	940	810	725	330
14	CD	D'Autray	35 135	465	65	40	115	60	75	45	55	15
14	CD	Joliette	47 180	320	30	30	65	70	30	45	25	20
14	CD	L'Assomption	90 770	1 400	255	125	375	300	140	135	55	15
14	CD	Les Moulins	90 900	3 285	695	405	825	510	400	250	130	70
14	CD	Matawinie	34 755	2 010	270	200	225	230	265	285	360	180

14	CD	Montcalm	32 495	585	85	65	85	140	35	50	95	30
15	CU	Laurentides	377 320	28 045	5 370	3 205	4 075	4 630	3 320	2 925	2 835	1 680
15	CD	Antoine-Labelle	30 975	350	30	55	45	25	55	60	60	25
15	CD	Argenteuil	26 935	6 000	1 000	600	690	930	645	800	795	540
15	CD	Deux-Montagnes	70 775	7 130	1 635	930	1 125	1 190	860	495	590	315
15	CD	La Rivière-du-Nord	73 090	1 900	235	200	370	335	215	260	205	85
15	CD	Les Laurentides	31 175	2 170	240	155	310	280	270	330	305	280
15	CD	Les Pays-d'en-Haut	22 790	3 265	505	205	420	595	425	410	495	210
15	CD	Mirabel	17 815	420	65	35	50	80	85	60	30	10
15	CD	Thérèse-De Blainville	103 750	6 800	1 665	1 030	1 055	1 205	755	505	355	215
16	CU	Montérégie	1 187 340	129 730	26 080	17 790	20 965	21 650	15 535	12 480	9 755	5 480
16	CD	Acton	14 455	140	25	20	15	30	20	0	20	10
16	CD	Beauharnois-Salaberry	59 110	2 050	330	230	360	335	185	265	225	115
16	CD	Brome-Missisquoi	44 065	11 500	2 525	1 220	1 530	1 725	1 160	1 120	1 215	995
16	CD	Champlain	310 510	45 995	8 820	7 055	7 475	7 620	6 045	4 310	3 160	1 505
16	CD	La Haute-Yamaska	72 525	3 505	635	445	525	560	395	335	310	305
16	CD	La Vallée-du-Richelieu	104 450	9 650	1 785	1 300	1 405	1 490	1 370	1 140	780	370
16	CD	Lajemmerais	85 210	2 075	350	225	375	475	205	280	100	65
16	CD	Le Bas-Richelieu	53 210	540	70	90	65	100	75	50	45	50
16	CD	Le Haut-Richelieu	92 065	4 830	790	930	910	690	480	360	475	200
16	CD	Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	21 620	7 750	1 730	940	1 035	1 260	745	685	840	515
16	CD	Les Jardins-de-Napierville	21 780	1 965	325	245	245	290	255	265	190	140
16	CD	Les Maskoutains	75 565	680	30	70	115	155	125	60	85	35
16	CD	Roussillon	117 765	19 005	3 915	2 605	3 340	2 970	2 260	2 115	1 260	535
16	CD	Rouville	30 975	635	110	90	115	125	70	60	30	35
16	CD	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	84 025	19 405	4 630	2 325	3 455	3 810	2 135	1 430	1 000	615
	PR	Québec	6 810 300	832 045	147 070	119 230	153 625	130 695	91 315	79 370	67 050	43 690

Abbreviations

E-Total : the total number of FOLS-English

CU: provincial administrative region

CD: census division or MRC or county

**Annex 5 FOLS-English age structure: Regions by major age group**

Region	Unit	Place	Total	E-total	0-14	15-24	25-54	55+
01	CU	Bas-Saint-Laurent	202 115	920	135	110	400	265
01	CD	Kamouraska	22 730	85	30	0	25	25
01	CD	La Matapédia	20 735	30	0	0	20	20
01	CD	La Mitis	19 650	235	25	30	70	110
01	CD	Les Basques	10 205	10	0	0	0	10
01	CD	Matane	24 135	75	10	25	30	20
01	CD	Rimouski-Neigette	50 770	255	35	25	150	45
01	CD	Rivière-du-Loup	30 870	140	20	10	65	40
01	CD	Témiscouata	23 030	75	15	15	30	10
02	CU	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	283 205	2 135	365	200	1 045	520
02	CD	Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	51 305	275	35	30	115	80
02	CD	Le Domaine-du-Roy	32 525	105	10	15	50	40
02	CD	Le Fjord-du-Saguenay	171 495	1 610	285	140	830	350
02	CD	Maria-Chapdelaine	27 880	150	35	10	45	40
03	CU	Québec (Région administrative)	607 295	11 985	1 670	1 550	5 560	3 195
03	CD	Charlevoix	13 055	60	10	0	25	15
03	CD	Charlevoix-Est	17 230	35	0	0	10	20
03	CD	Communauté urbaine de Québec	483 575	9 495	1 155	1 245	4 530	2 565
03	CD	La Côte-de-Beaupré	21 015	165	10	40	50	50
03	CD	La Jacques-Cartier	23 215	1 680	385	225	700	365
03	CD	L'Île-d'Orléans	6 855	115	10	15	45	45
03	CD	Portneuf	42 350	430	95	15	195	130
04	CU	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	458 590	5 100	770	560	2 410	1 360
04	CD	Arthabaska	59 115	530	105	70	215	140
04	CD	Bécancour	18 865	95	10	15	55	20
04	CD	Drummond	78 345	1 090	140	130	465	350
04	CD	Francheville	136 080	1 785	210	185	925	455
04	CD	Le Centre-de-la-Mauricie	66 345	695	135	75	300	185
04	CD	Le Haut-Saint-Maurice	16 135	210	20	10	100	80
04	CD	L'Érable	23 555	255	75	20	100	55
04	CD	Maskinongé	23 360	110	10	0	70	30
04	CD	Mékinac	13 405	80	25	0	45	0
04	CD	Nicolet-Yamaska	23 375	250	45	55	115	30
05	CU	Estrie	263 585	23 100	3 765	3 120	8 895	7 315
05	CD	Asbestos	15 095	590	55	85	195	255
05	CD	Coaticook	15 440	1 355	295	140	635	275
05	CD	Le Granit	20 580	295	35	45	125	80
05	CD	Le Haut-Saint-François	20 525	2 435	415	325	940	750
05	CD	Le Val-Saint-François	31 750	2 495	415	345	905	830
05	CD	Memphrémagog	35 350	7 780	1 470	1 000	2 785	2 520
05	CD	Sherbrooke	124 845	8 145	1 080	1 175	3 305	2 585
06	CU	Montréal (Région administrative)	1 749 335	502 145	83 600	73 395	227 210	117 930
06	CD	Communauté urbaine de Montréal	1 749 330	502 145	83 600	73 395	227 205	117 935
07	CU	Outaouais	281 735	46 585	9 505	6 605	22 125	8 355
07	CD	Communauté urbaine de l'Outaouais	199 930	25 550	4 970	4 215	12 840	3 520
07	CD	La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	18 595	2 235	390	285	875	680
07	CD	Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	28 840	8 675	2 020	845	4 375	1 435
07	CD	Papineau	19 370	1 095	160	165	450	325
07	CD	Pontiac	14 995	9 025	1 960	1 095	3 575	2 390
08	CU	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	150 625	6 190	1 175	830	2 785	1 405
08	CD	Abitibi	24 990	300	90	55	105	50
08	CD	Abitibi-Ouest	23 800	215	25	15	135	35
08	CD	Rouyn-Noranda	41 800	1 700	175	150	770	595
08	CD	Témiscamingue	17 250	2 330	600	425	1 010	300
08	CD	Vallée-de-l'Or	42 785	1 645	285	180	760	415
09	CU	Côte-Nord-du-Québec	102 540	5 800	1 200	1 005	2 620	965
09	CD	La Haute-Côte-Nord	13 460	30	10	0	15	0
09	CD	Manicouagan	35 905	305	20	40	180	60
09	CD	Minganie - Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-Saint-Laurent	12 765	3 875	845	695	1 665	665
09	CD	Sept-Rivières - Caniapiscau	40 410	1 590	325	270	750	240
10	CU	Nord-du-Québec	36 265	8 760	2 080	2 220	4 025	430

10	CD	Territoire nordique	36 265	8 760	2 085	2 220	4 025	435
11	CU	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	105 070	10 595	2 225	1 410	4 230	2 725
11	CD	Avignon	15 245	2 425	700	300	965	445
11	CD	Bonaventure	19 740	2 885	585	395	1 125	765
11	CD	Denis-Riverin	13 855	35	0	0	10	20
11	CD	La Côte-de-Gaspé	20 655	2 675	495	400	1 030	755
11	CD	Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13 905	805	160	100	370	185
11	CD	Pabok	21 670	1 770	280	215	710	555
12	CU	Chaudière-Appalaches	362 855	3 285	435	420	1 625	800
12	CD	Beauce-Sartigan	43 400	345	80	100	115	50
12	CD	Bellechasse	29 115	205	30	20	85	65
12	CD	Desjardins	48 435	445	70	30	240	100
12	CD	La Nouvelle-Beauce	23 985	160	0	20	80	55
12	CD	L'Amiante	44 995	680	80	90	290	220
12	CD	Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	67 200	875	110	85	535	140
12	CD	Les Etchemins	18 220	60	10	10	30	30
12	CD	L'Islet	19 745	50	0	10	20	10
12	CD	Lotbinière	26 290	205	30	15	110	60
12	CD	Montmagny	23 235	85	15	0	50	0
12	CD	Robert-Cliche	18 230	165	0	35	50	65
13	CU	Laval (Région administrative)	311 170	39 595	7 285	5 935	18 570	7 795
13	CD	Laval	311 170	39 595	7 285	5 935	18 565	7 805
14	CU	Lanaudière	331 235	8 070	1 400	870	3 935	1 865
14	CD	D'Autray	35 135	465	65	40	250	115
14	CD	Joliette	47 180	320	30	30	165	90
14	CD	L'Assomption	90 770	1 400	255	125	815	205
14	CD	Les Moulins	90 900	3 285	695	405	1 735	450
14	CD	Matawinie	34 755	2 010	270	200	720	825
14	CD	Montcalm	32 495	585	85	65	260	175
15	CU	Laurentides	377 320	28 045	5 370	3 205	12 025	7 440
15	CD	Antoine-Labelle	30 975	350	30	55	125	145
15	CD	Argenteuil	26 935	6 000	1 000	600	2 265	2 135
15	CD	Deux-Montagnes	70 775	7 130	1 635	930	3 175	1 400
15	CD	La Rivière-du-Nord	73 090	1 900	235	200	920	550
15	CD	Les Laurentides	31 175	2 170	240	155	860	915
15	CD	Les Pays-d'en-Haut	22 790	3 265	505	205	1 440	1 115
15	CD	Mirabel	17 815	420	65	35	215	100
15	CD	Thérèse-De Blainville	103 750	6 800	1 665	1 030	3 015	1 075
16	CU	Montérégie	1 187 340	129 730	26 080	17 790	58 150	27 715
16	CD	Acton	14 455	140	25	20	65	30
16	CD	Beauharnois-Salaberry	59 110	2 050	330	230	880	605
16	CD	Brome-Missisquoi	44 065	11 500	2 525	1 220	4 415	3 330
16	CD	Champlain	310 510	45 995	8 820	7 055	21 140	8 975
16	CD	La Haute-Yamaska	72 525	3 505	635	445	1 480	950
16	CD	La Vallée-du-Richelieu	104 450	9 650	1 785	1 300	4 265	2 290
16	CD	Lajemmerais	85 210	2 075	350	225	1 055	445
16	CD	Le Bas-Richelieu	53 210	540	70	90	240	145
16	CD	Le Haut-Richelieu	92 065	4 830	790	930	2 080	1 035
16	CD	Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	21 620	7 750	1 730	940	3 040	2 040
16	CD	Les Jardins-de-Napierville	21 780	1 965	325	245	790	595
16	CD	Les Maskoutains	75 565	680	30	70	395	180
16	CD	Roussillon	117 765	19 005	3 915	2 605	8 570	3 910
16	CD	Rouville	30 975	635	110	90	310	125
16	CD	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	84 025	19 405	4 630	2 325	9 400	3 045
	PR	Québec	6 810 300	832 045	147 070	119 230	375 635	190 110

Abbreviations

E-Total : the total number of FOLS-English

CU: provincial administrative region

CD: census division or MRC or county

## Annex 6 Age structure of the Montreal CMA

Municipality	Total	E-total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Anjou	36 915	3 175	530	480	655	455	300	380	255	120
Baie-d'Urfe	3 850	2 870	560	515	175	425	565	330	225	75
Beaconsfield	19 535	14 260	3 315	2 310	1 345	2 605	2 215	1 285	835	355
Beauharnois	6 305	170	15	30	20	35	20	15	20	10
Beloil	18 305	700	110	70	100	160	105	85	40	30
Blainville	22 680	840	200	65	235	150	100	45	20	25
Bois-des-Filion	6 325	275	85	45	30	45	35	15	15	10
Boisbriand	21 095	1 560	560	215	300	260	105	65	45	15
Boucherville	33 555	1 000	120	115	150	220	100	190	65	40
Brossard	64 540	16 490	3 545	2 785	2 525	3 130	2 350	1 265	650	245
Candiac (4)	11 065	1 895	415	295	255	410	285	140	85	10
Carignan	5 385	595	95	55	100	125	40	90	70	20
Chambly	15 740	1 370	300	135	290	175	135	160	90	85
Charlemagne	5 585	90	20	0	20	30	0	10	0	0
Chateauguay	39 545	12 580	2 525	1 875	1 950	1 775	1 525	1 575	960	400
Côte-Saint-Luc	27 615	21 645	2 840	2 380	2 075	2 680	2 170	2 655	3 770	3 080
Delson	6 065	485	105	30	145	60	25	65	30	25
Deux-Montagnes	12 955	4 170	1 005	475	685	590	495	305	410	210
Dollard-des-Ormeaux	46 645	31 610	8 095	4 850	4 800	6 190	3 880	2 305	1 010	475
Dorion	5 920	525	90	25	130	95	30	60	70	20
Dorval	17 125	10 135	1 650	1 180	1 705	1 615	1 230	1 100	1 125	525
Greenfield Park	17 470	8 620	1 815	1 325	1 265	1 320	995	850	635	410
Hampstead	8 645	7 180	1 085	1 010	845	900	1 000	785	820	730
Hudson	4 830	3 595	780	425	350	600	415	425	330	275
Kahnawake 14 (7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanesatake (7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kirkland	17 485	11 310	3 255	1 425	1 595	2 430	1 440	625	295	245
La Plaine	10 575	400	135	20	130	45	25	20	10	10
La Prairie (4)	14 695	825	155	115	245	140	95	35	20	0
Lachenaie	15 075	345	90	30	100	45	35	30	0	0
Lachine	34 865	11 080	1 790	1 230	2 050	1 620	1 070	1 140	1 265	920
LaSalle	73 355	29 910	5 195	4 735	5 750	4 150	3 390	3 200	2 270	1 220
Laval	311 170	39 590	7 285	5 935	8 170	5 700	4 700	4 450	2 380	965
Le Gardeur	13 765	220	25	25	70	40	30	10	10	10
LeMoynes	5 395	390	40	70	100	55	50	40	30	0
Lery	2 430	275	35	10	50	30	30	60	35	25
L'Île-Cadieux	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L'Île-Dorval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L'Île-Perrot	7 980	1 385	340	190	405	235	85	50	50	30
Longueuil	128 800	5 715	710	875	1 115	955	690	635	530	205
Lorraine	8 410	990	240	185	70	210	130	85	40	20
Maple Grove	2 455	140	10	0	20	25	20	20	20	30
Mascouche	25 720	1 450	345	195	290	250	185	100	65	20
McMasterville	3 675	145	0	35	0	25	25	20	25	0
Melocheville	2 305	60	0	0	10	15	0	10	15	10
Mercier	8 180	645	145	90	145	115	75	55	20	10
Mirabel	17 815	420	65	35	50	80	80	60	35	10
Mont-Royal	17 955	7 755	1 055	1 040	850	990	1 060	1 045	980	725
Mont-Saint-Hilaire	12 275	870	130	110	100	135	140	80	100	65
Montréal, V	999 680	205 685	27 455	30 670	48 700	30 620	18 880	18 500	17 075	13 770
Montreal-Est	3 655	365	50	40	85	55	35	50	35	10
Montreal-Nord	84 070	7 725	1 435	1 850	1 630	945	670	535	510	145
Montreal-Ouest	5 175	4 435	1 015	585	460	865	575	335	325	265
Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours	1 385	55	20	10	10	0	10	0	0	0
Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot	5 365	1 275	360	135	220	270	140	75	40	30
Oka	1 660	165	40	35	30	25	20	10	10	0

Oka, P	1 625	100	0	0	0	30	25	10	20	15
Otterburn Park	6 045	1 095	200	160	130	115	150	95	175	75
Outremont	22 670	4 940	1 110	685	765	795	395	465	430	300
Pierrefonds	48 465	24 600	5 595	3 340	5 275	4 070	2 360	2 180	1 245	525
Pincourt	9 620	3 760	930	535	670	785	395	225	145	70
Pointe-Calumet	4 470	160	35	10	50	25	10	10	15	10
Pointe-Claire	27 485	19 840	4 065	2 250	2 845	3 625	2 245	1 915	1 785	1 105
Pointe-des-Cascades	690	20	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Repentigny	49 375	855	155	85	230	190	55	95	40	0
Richelieu	2 755	115	25	10	25	20	0	20	10	0
Rosemere	11 125	2 225	465	300	220	415	285	240	165	125
Roxboro	5 880	3 025	595	415	400	465	350	370	350	85
Saint-Amable	5 805	60	10	15	10	15	0	10	0	0
Saint-Basile-le-Grand	10 125	310	20	35	85	20	60	40	40	10
Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville	23 780	4 375	900	675	565	715	645	545	240	90
Saint-Constant	18 415	1 350	290	120	330	275	110	120	80	30
Saint-Eustache	36 985	2 005	460	315	280	405	230	145	105	60
Saint-Hubert	73 640	8 840	1 885	1 250	1 735	1 375	1 100	770	550	180
Saint-Isidore	2 235	60	15	0	10	10	15	0	10	0
Saint-Joseph-du-Lac	4 310	170	30	30	30	50	20	0	15	0
Saint-Lambert	20 655	5 945	830	750	740	790	860	755	765	460
Saint-Laurent	71 895	26 875	3 615	3 740	4 985	3 825	3 095	3 285	2 730	1 600
Saint-Lazare	9 040	3 670	1 070	415	645	805	430	185	75	40
Saint-Leonard	73 115	16 145	3 160	3 930	4 035	2 325	1 060	840	640	160
Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu	3 550	45	10	0	20	10	10	0	0	0
Saint-Mathieu	1 760	105	15	0	10	20	0	30	15	0
Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloil	1 945	60	0	0	0	10	30	10	0	0
Saint-Philippe	3 570	190	45	25	15	45	35	0	0	10
Saint-Pierre	4 825	1 080	255	150	170	180	95	100	55	70
Saint-Placide	360	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Saint-Placide	1 025	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint-Raphael-de-l'Île-Bizard	11 180	2 735	770	290	560	585	280	150	60	40
Saint-Sulpice	2 505	50	10	10	25	0	0	10	0	0
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue	3 315	1 610	330	260	360	235	150	100	105	60
Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines	10 275	180	35	25	45	45	10	10	0	10
Sainte-Catherine	9 805	585	170	40	180	80	70	30	0	10
Sainte-Genevieve	3 055	725	115	80	290	115	40	35	35	20
Sainte-Julie	20 595	700	155	80	130	175	90	20	15	25
Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac	7 380	340	55	60	50	60	60	20	20	15
Sainte-Therese	23 835	725	85	200	155	85	80	45	55	10
Senneville	960	620	125	80	50	120	120	50	35	35
Terrasse-Vaudreuil	1 735	610	55	110	110	65	80	65	50	70
Terrebonne	39 530	1 090	130	160	295	165	155	95	50	40
Varenes	14 645	215	50	10	60	50	10	25	10	0
Vaudreuil	10 980	2 185	590	170	550	425	220	135	80	15
Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac	915	25	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Verdun	59 930	16 175	2 245	1 935	2 985	2 275	1 825	1 960	1 665	1 270
Westmount	19 960	14 625	2 270	1 910	1 655	2 170	2 265	1 660	1 325	1 365
CMA total	3 090 905	654 685	114 255	95 025	124 385	102 210	71 325	62 345	50 970	33 935
<b>% of CMA total</b>										
<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>E-total</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-34</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45-54</b>	<b>55-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>
Anjou	1.19%	0.48%	0.08%	0.07%	0.10%	0.07%	0.05%	0.06%	0.04%	0.02%
Baie-d'Urfe	0.12%	0.44%	0.09%	0.08%	0.03%	0.06%	0.09%	0.05%	0.03%	0.01%
Beaconsfield	0.63%	2.18%	0.51%	0.35%	0.21%	0.40%	0.34%	0.20%	0.13%	0.05%
Beauharnois	0.20%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Beloil	0.59%	0.11%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Blainville	0.73%	0.13%	0.03%	0.01%	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%

Bois-des-Filion	0.20%	0.04%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Boisbriand	0.68%	0.24%	0.09%	0.03%	0.05%	0.04%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Boucherville	1.09%	0.15%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%
Brossard	2.09%	2.52%	0.54%	0.43%	0.39%	0.48%	0.36%	0.19%	0.10%	0.04%
Candiac (4)	0.36%	0.29%	0.06%	0.05%	0.04%	0.06%	0.04%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%
Carignan	0.17%	0.09%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Chambly	0.51%	0.21%	0.05%	0.02%	0.04%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%
Charlemagne	0.18%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Chateauguay	1.28%	1.92%	0.39%	0.29%	0.30%	0.27%	0.23%	0.24%	0.15%	0.06%
Côte-Saint-Luc	0.89%	3.31%	0.43%	0.36%	0.32%	0.41%	0.33%	0.41%	0.58%	0.47%
Delson	0.20%	0.07%	0.02%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Deux-Montagnes	0.42%	0.64%	0.15%	0.07%	0.10%	0.09%	0.08%	0.05%	0.06%	0.03%
Dollard-des-Ormeaux	1.51%	4.83%	1.24%	0.74%	0.73%	0.95%	0.59%	0.35%	0.15%	0.07%
Dorion	0.19%	0.08%	0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Dorval	0.55%	1.55%	0.25%	0.18%	0.26%	0.25%	0.19%	0.17%	0.17%	0.08%
Greenfield Park	0.57%	1.32%	0.28%	0.20%	0.19%	0.20%	0.15%	0.13%	0.10%	0.06%
Hampstead	0.28%	1.10%	0.17%	0.15%	0.13%	0.14%	0.15%	0.12%	0.13%	0.11%
Hudson	0.16%	0.55%	0.12%	0.06%	0.05%	0.09%	0.06%	0.06%	0.05%	0.04%
Kahnawake 14 (7)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Kanesatake (7)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Kirkland	0.57%	1.73%	0.50%	0.22%	0.24%	0.37%	0.22%	0.10%	0.05%	0.04%
La Plaine	0.34%	0.06%	0.02%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
La Prairie (4)	0.48%	0.13%	0.02%	0.02%	0.04%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Lachenaie	0.49%	0.05%	0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Lachine	1.13%	1.69%	0.27%	0.19%	0.31%	0.25%	0.16%	0.17%	0.19%	0.14%
LaSalle	2.37%	4.57%	0.79%	0.72%	0.88%	0.63%	0.52%	0.49%	0.35%	0.19%
Laval	10.07%	6.05%	1.11%	0.91%	1.25%	0.87%	0.72%	0.68%	0.36%	0.15%
Le Gardeur	0.45%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
LeMoynes	0.17%	0.06%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Lery	0.08%	0.04%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
L'Île-Cadieux	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
L'Île-Dorval	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
L'Île-Perrot	0.26%	0.21%	0.05%	0.03%	0.06%	0.04%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Longueuil	4.17%	0.87%	0.11%	0.13%	0.17%	0.15%	0.11%	0.10%	0.08%	0.03%
Lorraine	0.27%	0.15%	0.04%	0.03%	0.01%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Maple Grove	0.08%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Mascouche	0.83%	0.22%	0.05%	0.03%	0.04%	0.04%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%
McMasterville	0.12%	0.02%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Melocheville	0.07%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Mercier	0.26%	0.10%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Mirabel	0.58%	0.06%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Mont-Royal	0.58%	1.18%	0.16%	0.16%	0.13%	0.15%	0.16%	0.16%	0.15%	0.11%
Mont-Saint-Hilaire	0.40%	0.13%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%
Montréal, V	32.34%	31.42%	4.19%	4.68%	7.44%	4.68%	2.88%	2.83%	2.61%	2.10%
Montreal-Est	0.12%	0.06%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Montreal-Nord	2.72%	1.18%	0.22%	0.28%	0.25%	0.14%	0.10%	0.08%	0.08%	0.02%
Montreal-Ouest	0.17%	0.68%	0.16%	0.09%	0.07%	0.13%	0.09%	0.05%	0.05%	0.04%
Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours	0.04%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot	0.17%	0.19%	0.05%	0.02%	0.03%	0.04%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Oka	0.05%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Oka, P	0.05%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Otterburn Park	0.20%	0.17%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%
Outremont	0.73%	0.75%	0.17%	0.10%	0.12%	0.12%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.05%
Pierrefonds	1.57%	3.76%	0.85%	0.51%	0.81%	0.62%	0.36%	0.33%	0.19%	0.08%
Pincourt	0.31%	0.57%	0.14%	0.08%	0.10%	0.12%	0.06%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%
Pointe-Calumet	0.14%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pointe-Claire	0.89%	3.03%	0.62%	0.34%	0.43%	0.55%	0.34%	0.29%	0.27%	0.17%
Pointe-des-Cascades	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Repentigny	1.60%	0.13%	0.02%	0.01%	0.04%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Richelieu	0.09%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Rosemere	0.36%	0.34%	0.07%	0.05%	0.03%	0.06%	0.04%	0.04%	0.03%	0.02%
Roxboro	0.19%	0.46%	0.09%	0.06%	0.06%	0.07%	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%	0.01%
Saint-Amable	0.19%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Basile-le-Grand	0.33%	0.05%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville	0.77%	0.67%	0.14%	0.10%	0.09%	0.11%	0.10%	0.08%	0.04%	0.01%
Saint-Constant	0.60%	0.21%	0.04%	0.02%	0.05%	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%
Saint-Eustache	1.20%	0.31%	0.07%	0.05%	0.04%	0.06%	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%
Saint-Hubert	2.38%	1.35%	0.29%	0.19%	0.27%	0.21%	0.17%	0.12%	0.08%	0.03%
Saint-Isidore	0.07%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Joseph-du-Lac	0.14%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Lambert	0.67%	0.91%	0.13%	0.11%	0.11%	0.12%	0.13%	0.12%	0.12%	0.07%
Saint-Laurent	2.33%	4.11%	0.55%	0.57%	0.76%	0.58%	0.47%	0.50%	0.42%	0.24%
Saint-Lazare	0.29%	0.56%	0.16%	0.06%	0.10%	0.12%	0.07%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%
Saint-Leonard	2.37%	2.47%	0.48%	0.60%	0.62%	0.36%	0.16%	0.13%	0.10%	0.02%
Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu	0.11%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Mathieu	0.06%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloil	0.06%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Philippe	0.12%	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Pierre	0.16%	0.16%	0.04%	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%
Saint-Placide	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Placide	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Raphael-de-l'Île-Bizard	0.36%	0.42%	0.12%	0.04%	0.09%	0.09%	0.04%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%
Saint-Sulpice	0.08%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue	0.11%	0.25%	0.05%	0.04%	0.05%	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%
Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines	0.33%	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sainte-Catherine	0.32%	0.09%	0.03%	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sainte-Genevieve	0.10%	0.11%	0.02%	0.01%	0.04%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Sainte-Julie	0.67%	0.11%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac	0.24%	0.05%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sainte-Therese	0.77%	0.11%	0.01%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Senneville	0.03%	0.09%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Terrasse-Vaudreuil	0.06%	0.09%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Terrebonne	1.28%	0.17%	0.02%	0.02%	0.05%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Varennes	0.47%	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Vaudreuil	0.36%	0.33%	0.09%	0.03%	0.08%	0.06%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%
Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Verdun	1.94%	2.47%	0.34%	0.30%	0.46%	0.35%	0.28%	0.30%	0.25%	0.19%
Westmount	0.65%	2.23%	0.35%	0.29%	0.25%	0.33%	0.35%	0.25%	0.20%	0.21%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	17.45%	14.51%	19.00%	15.61%	10.89%	9.52%	7.79%	5.18%

## Annex 7 Age structure of the Quebec CMA

Municipality	Total	E-total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Saint-Etienne-de-Beaumont	2 010	25	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Saint-Francois	470	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Sainte-Famille	980	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Saint-Jean	795	20	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Saint-Laurent	1 545	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
Saint-Pierre	1 935	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Sainte-Petronille	1 130	55	0	15	0	0	15	10	15	0
Chateau-Richer	3 690	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
L'Ange-Gardien	2 810	15	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint-Jean-de-Boischatel	3 860	45	0	10	0	0	10	10	0	0
Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier	4 025	120	30	10	35	10	20	0	10	0
Fossambault-sur-le-Lac	805	80	0	0	15	25	10	15	10	0
Lac-Saint-Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shannon	3 525	570	190	70	150	30	25	50	25	30
Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier	2 750	525	90	120	90	80	40	45	30	20
Lac-Delage	330	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury	4 355	185	20	25	30	20	10	40	15	15
Lac-Beauport	4 460	140	15	0	25	20	30	20	15	10
Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval	2 830	55	25	0	15	0	0	0	0	10
Beauport	66 610	545	125	30	100	150	50	40	40	15
Vanier	10 695	90	10	10	30	25	10	10	0	0
Notre-Dame-des-Anges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sillery	12 200	815	65	95	65	110	70	110	205	95
Quebec	165 230	3 255	325	315	790	505	380	335	370	235
Charlesbourg	70 455	880	140	100	170	150	120	110	75	15
Saint-Emile (4)	6 920	50	10	10	10	15	0	0	0	0
Lac-Saint-Charles (4)	7 520	40	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
Loretteville	14 140	315	25	60	35	55	45	40	40	15
Val-Bélair	17 180	340	35	65	120	70	25	15	0	0
L'Ancienne-Lorette	15 220	145	15	60	20	20	20	0	0	10
Sainte-Foy	70 835	2 405	305	385	345	280	360	375	210	135
Cap-Rouge	13 985	480	90	65	65	125	95	20	10	0
Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures	12 515	130	0	35	30	25	20	10	10	10
Wendake (5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pintendre	4 980	15	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	10
Saint-Joseph-de-la-Pointe-de-Levy	740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lévis-Lauzon (4)	38 825	400	70	25	85	100	30	40	25	15
Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon	4 125	35	0	0	10	10	10	0	0	0
Saint-Etienne-de-Lauzon	7 255	110	20	20	25	30	0	0	0	0
Sainte-Helene-de-Breakeyville	3 005	20	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Saint-Jean-Chrysostome	12 715	105	0	35	25	35	0	10	0	0
Saint-Romuald	9 745	160	15	10	55	25	10	15	15	20
Charny	10 150	160	20	20	45	30	40	10	0	0
Saint-Rédempteur	5 835	55	0	10	0	15	0	25	0	0
Bernières	6 830	125	25	0	30	20	40	10	0	0
Saint-Nicolas	7 535	100	25	0	35	10	10	0	15	0
CMA total	637 550	12 675	1 710	1 620	2 480	2 060	1 505	1 410	1 135	660
% of CMA total										
Municipality	Total	E-total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Saint-Etienne-de-Beaumont	0.32%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Francois	0.07%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%
Sainte-Famille	0.15%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Jean	0.12%	0.16%	0.08%	0.00%	0.08%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Laurent	0.24%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Pierre	0.30%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Sainte-Petronille	0.18%	0.43%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.12%	0.08%	0.12%	0.00%
Chateau-Richer	0.58%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
L'Ange-Gardien	0.44%	0.12%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Jean-de-Boischatel	0.61%	0.36%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%
Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier	0.63%	0.95%	0.24%	0.08%	0.28%	0.08%	0.16%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%
Fossambault-sur-le-Lac	0.13%	0.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.12%	0.20%	0.08%	0.12%	0.08%	0.00%
Lac-Saint-Joseph	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Shannon	0.55%	4.50%	1.50%	0.55%	1.18%	0.24%	0.20%	0.39%	0.20%	0.24%
Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier	0.43%	4.14%	0.71%	0.95%	0.71%	0.63%	0.32%	0.36%	0.24%	0.16%
Lac-Delage	0.05%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury	0.68%	1.46%	0.16%	0.20%	0.24%	0.16%	0.08%	0.32%	0.12%	0.12%
Lac-Beauport	0.70%	1.10%	0.12%	0.00%	0.20%	0.16%	0.24%	0.16%	0.12%	0.08%
Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval	0.44%	0.43%	0.20%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%
Beauport	10.45%	4.30%	0.99%	0.24%	0.79%	1.18%	0.39%	0.32%	0.32%	0.12%
Vanier	1.68%	0.71%	0.08%	0.08%	0.24%	0.20%	0.08%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%
Notre-Dame-des-Anges	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sillery	1.91%	6.43%	0.51%	0.75%	0.51%	0.87%	0.55%	0.87%	1.62%	0.75%
Quebec	25.92%	25.68%	2.56%	2.49%	6.23%	3.98%	3.00%	2.64%	2.92%	1.85%
Charlesbourg	11.05%	6.94%	1.10%	0.79%	1.34%	1.18%	0.95%	0.87%	0.59%	0.12%
Saint-Emile (4)	1.09%	0.39%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Lac-Saint-Charles (4)	1.18%	0.32%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loretteville	2.22%	2.49%	0.20%	0.47%	0.28%	0.43%	0.36%	0.32%	0.32%	0.12%
Val-Belair	2.69%	2.68%	0.28%	0.51%	0.95%	0.55%	0.20%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%
L'Ancienne-Lorette	2.39%	1.14%	0.12%	0.47%	0.16%	0.16%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%
Sainte-Foy	11.11%	18.97%	2.41%	3.04%	2.72%	2.21%	2.84%	2.96%	1.66%	1.07%
Cap-Rouge	2.19%	3.79%	0.71%	0.51%	0.51%	0.99%	0.75%	0.16%	0.08%	0.00%
Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures	1.96%	1.03%	0.00%	0.28%	0.24%	0.20%	0.16%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%
Wendake (5)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pintendre	0.78%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.08%
Saint-Joseph-de-la-Pointe-de-Levy	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Levis-Lauzon (4)	6.09%	3.16%	0.55%	0.20%	0.67%	0.79%	0.24%	0.32%	0.20%	0.12%
Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon	0.65%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Etienne-de-Lauzon	1.14%	0.87%	0.16%	0.16%	0.20%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sainte-Helene-de-Breakeyville	0.47%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Jean-Chrysostome	1.99%	0.83%	0.00%	0.28%	0.20%	0.28%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Romuald	1.53%	1.26%	0.12%	0.08%	0.43%	0.20%	0.08%	0.12%	0.12%	0.16%
Charny	1.59%	1.26%	0.16%	0.16%	0.36%	0.24%	0.32%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Rédempteur	0.92%	0.43%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%
Bernières	1.07%	0.99%	0.20%	0.00%	0.24%	0.16%	0.32%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%
Saint-Nicolas	1.18%	0.79%	0.20%	0.00%	0.28%	0.08%	0.08%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	13.49%	12.78%	19.57%	16.25%	11.87%	11.12%	8.95%	5.21%

## Annex 8 Age structure of the Hull CMA

Region	Municipality	Total	E-total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
07	Buckingham	10 415	1 360	200	130	250	210	185	110	160	105
07	Masson	5 735	285	65	10	75	40	40	15	40	0
07	Gatineau (4)	91 920	6 690	1 125	1 140	1 450	1 335	775	500	220	135
07	Hull	59 855	5 425	580	1 135	1 440	960	510	455	245	110
07	Aylmer	32 005	11 790	3 000	1 795	2 215	2 000	1 355	690	505	225
07	Val-des-Monts	5 550	845	145	115	125	140	115	65	60	80
07	Cantley (4)	4 420	720	135	75	175	150	90	30	35	20
07	Chelsea	5 090	2 545	585	275	460	555	365	155	105	45
07	Pontiac	4 500	1 970	485	185	315	290	295	195	150	55
07	La Pêche	5 820	2 095	560	155	380	430	200	170	130	60
	CMA total	225 310	33 725	6 880	5 015	6 885	6 110	3 930	2 385	1 650	835
	<b>% of CMA total</b>										
Region	Municipality	Total	E-total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
07	Buckingham	4.62%	4.03%	0.59%	0.39%	0.74%	0.62%	0.55%	0.33%	0.47%	0.31%
07	Masson	2.55%	0.85%	0.19%	0.03%	0.22%	0.12%	0.12%	0.04%	0.12%	0.00%
07	Gatineau (4)	40.80%	19.84%	3.34%	3.38%	4.30%	3.96%	2.30%	1.48%	0.65%	0.40%
07	Hull	26.57%	16.09%	1.72%	3.37%	4.27%	2.85%	1.51%	1.35%	0.73%	0.33%
07	Aylmer	14.20%	34.96%	8.90%	5.32%	6.57%	5.93%	4.02%	2.05%	1.50%	0.67%
07	Val-des-Monts	2.46%	2.51%	0.43%	0.34%	0.37%	0.42%	0.34%	0.19%	0.18%	0.24%
07	Cantley (4)	1.96%	2.13%	0.40%	0.22%	0.52%	0.44%	0.27%	0.09%	0.10%	0.06%
07	Chelsea	2.26%	7.55%	1.73%	0.82%	1.36%	1.65%	1.08%	0.46%	0.31%	0.13%
07	Pontiac	2.00%	5.84%	1.44%	0.55%	0.93%	0.86%	0.87%	0.58%	0.44%	0.16%
07	La Pêche	2.58%	6.21%	1.66%	0.46%	1.13%	1.28%	0.59%	0.50%	0.39%	0.18%

### Annex 9 Age structure of the Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA

Region	Municipality	Total	E-total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
02	Chicoutimi	62 090	435	60	30	115	105	85	30	10	10
02	Jonquière	57 420	585	45	60	75	90	50	120	100	35
02	La Baie	20 815	475	155	45	140	75	20	20	10	0
02	Lac-Kenogami	1 330	15	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
02	Larouche	1 045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02	Laterrière	4 690	35	10	0	20	10	0	0	0	0
02	Saint-Fulgence	2 155	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02	Saint-Honoré	3 735	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
02	Shipshaw	2 765	25	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
02	Tremblay	3 535	20	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
	<b>CMA total</b>	<b>159 580</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>45</b>
	<b>% of CMA total</b>										
Region	Municipality	Total	E-total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
02	Chicoutimi	38.91%	27.19%	3.75%	1.88%	7.19%	6.56%	5.31%	1.88%	0.63%	0.63%
02	Jonquière	35.98%	36.56%	2.81%	3.75%	4.69%	5.63%	3.13%	7.50%	6.25%	2.19%
02	La Baie	13.04%	29.69%	9.69%	2.81%	8.75%	4.69%	1.25%	1.25%	0.63%	0.00%
02	Lac-Kenogami	0.83%	0.94%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
02	Larouche	0.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
02	Laterrière	2.94%	2.19%	0.63%	0.00%	1.25%	0.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
02	Saint-Fulgence	1.35%	0.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
02	Saint-Honoré	2.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
02	Shipshaw	1.73%	1.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
02	Tremblay	2.22%	1.25%	0.63%	0.00%	0.63%	0.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

## Annex 10 Age structure of the Sherbrooke CMA

Region	Municipality	Total	E-total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
05	Ascot Corner	2 245	110	30	10	25	10	10	25	10	0
05	Stoke	2 275	45	0	15	10	15	10	0	0	0
05	Bromptonville	3 155	30	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0
05	Brompton	2 055	65	10	10	15	10	15	0	0	10
05	Saint-Denis-de-Brompton	2 140	40	15	0	0	15	10	0	0	0
05	Lennoxville	4 045	2 590	390	395	320	285	305	240	315	330
05	Ascot	8 995	1 420	280	185	195	290	110	205	90	60
05	Fleurimont	14 555	285	35	70	30	80	45	0	10	10
05	Sherbrooke (4)	74 485	2 965	240	420	460	400	335	310	495	295
05	Rock Forest	14 425	355	40	65	55	55	85	30	20	0
05	Deauville	2 155	40	0	0	10	15	0	0	0	0
05	Saint-Elie-d'Orford (4)	4 855	135	15	10	20	30	25	20	20	10
05	North Hatley	595	440	65	55	40	70	45	90	40	25
05	Hatley	720	470	125	30	55	70	50	20	45	75
	<b>CMA total</b>	<b>136 700</b>	<b>8 990</b>	<b>1 245</b>	<b>1 265</b>	<b>1 235</b>	<b>1 345</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>815</b>
	<b>% of CMA total</b>										
Region	Municipality	Total	E-total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
05	Ascot Corner	1.64%	1.22%	0.33%	0.11%	0.28%	0.11%	0.11%	0.28%	0.11%	0.00%
05	Stoke	1.66%	0.50%	0.00%	0.17%	0.11%	0.17%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
05	Bromptonville	2.31%	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.00%
05	Brompton	1.50%	0.72%	0.11%	0.11%	0.17%	0.11%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%
05	Saint-Denis-de-Brompton	1.57%	0.44%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
05	Lennoxville	2.96%	28.81%	4.34%	4.39%	3.56%	3.17%	3.39%	2.67%	3.50%	3.67%
05	Ascot	6.58%	15.80%	3.11%	2.06%	2.17%	3.23%	1.22%	2.28%	1.00%	0.67%
05	Fleurimont	10.65%	3.17%	0.39%	0.78%	0.33%	0.89%	0.50%	0.00%	0.11%	0.11%
05	Sherbrooke (4)	54.49%	32.98%	2.67%	4.67%	5.12%	4.45%	3.73%	3.45%	5.51%	3.28%
05	Rock Forest	10.55%	3.95%	0.44%	0.72%	0.61%	0.61%	0.95%	0.33%	0.22%	0.00%
05	Deauville	1.58%	0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
05	Saint-Elie-d'Orford (4)	3.55%	1.50%	0.17%	0.11%	0.22%	0.33%	0.28%	0.22%	0.22%	0.11%
05	North Hatley	0.44%	4.89%	0.72%	0.61%	0.44%	0.78%	0.50%	1.00%	0.44%	0.28%
05	Hatley	0.53%	5.23%	1.39%	0.33%	0.61%	0.78%	0.56%	0.22%	0.50%	0.83%

## Annex 11 Age structure of the Trois-Rivières CMA

Region	Municipality	Total	E-total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
04	Champlain	1480	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
04	Saint-Maurice	2 135	25	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	Sainte-Marthe-du-Cap-de-la-Madeleine	5 730	45	0	10	10	10	10	15	0	0
04	Cap-de-la-Madeleine	33 410	475	50	65	95	65	100	30	50	15
04	Saint-Louis-de-France	6 805	80	15	20	10	40	0	0	0	0
04	Trois-Rivières	48 800	880	105	75	135	100	190	70	140	70
04	Trois-Rivières-Ouest	20 000	135	10	0	30	35	15	20	10	15
04	Pointe-du-Lac	5 700	40	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
04	Bécancour	10 755	65	0	10	10	35	0	10	10	0
04	Wolinak 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CMA total	134 815	1 755	190	210	300	305	315	145	220	100
	<b>% of CMA total</b>										
Region	Municipality	Total	E-total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
04	Champlain	1.10%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	0.00%
04	Saint-Maurice	1.58%	1.42%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
04	Sainte-Marthe-du-Cap-de-la-Madeleine	4.25%	2.56%	0.00%	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%	0.85%	0.00%	0.00%
04	Cap-de-la-Madeleine	24.78%	27.07%	2.85%	3.70%	5.41%	3.70%	5.70%	1.71%	2.85%	0.85%
04	Saint-Louis-de-France	5.05%	4.56%	0.85%	1.14%	0.57%	2.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
04	Trois-Rivières	36.20%	50.14%	5.98%	4.27%	7.69%	5.70%	10.83%	3.99%	7.98%	3.99%
04	Trois-Rivières-Ouest	14.84%	7.69%	0.57%	0.00%	1.71%	1.99%	0.85%	1.14%	0.57%	0.85%
04	Pointe-du-Lac	4.23%	2.28%	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
04	Bécancour	7.98%	3.70%	0.00%	0.57%	0.57%	1.99%	0.00%	0.57%	0.57%	0.00%
04	Wolinak 11	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

**Annex 12 EMT age structure: Quebec by minor age groups**

Region	Unit	PLACENAME	EMT Total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
01	CD	Kamouraska	150	20	20	20	30	15	25	10	10
01	CD	La Matapédia	110	15	15	25	20	10	15	15	0
01	CD	La Mitis	315	40	30	40	45	60	35	50	20
01	CD	Les Basques	40	10	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
01	CD	Matane	200	20	40	20	50	20	15	30	10
01	CD	Rimouski-Neigette	495	55	60	85	95	65	55	45	30
01	CD	Rivière-du-Loup	255	20	30	40	45	40	40	35	15
01	CD	Témiscouata	175	20	40	25	35	15	10	20	5
02	CD	Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	430	55	45	70	85	45	65	50	15
02	CD	Le Domaine-du-Roy	205	35	35	30	35	25	20	15	5
02	CD	Le Fjord-du-Saguenay	2 535	510	335	500	375	270	265	190	85
02	CD	Maria-Chapdelaine	165	20	25	25	35	15	20	15	0
03	CD	Charlevoix	90	5	15	5	15	15	5	10	10
03	CD	Charlevoix-Est	125	10	10	35	10	15	20	15	10
03	CD	Communauté urbaine de Québec	13 185	1 635	1 785	2 215	1 975	1 665	1 510	1 425	970
03	CD	La Côte-de-Beaupré	220	15	30	35	30	40	35	15	15
03	CD	La Jacques-Cartier	1 870	410	275	380	250	165	165	140	80
03	CD	L'Île-d'Orléans	105	15	10	15	15	20	15	10	5
03	CD	Portneuf	615	85	70	95	95	75	80	80	40
04	CD	Arthabaska	685	110	85	105	125	70	80	75	35
04	CD	Bécancour	200	30	25	30	40	30	20	15	5
04	CD	Drummond	1 750	290	200	285	270	185	180	230	110
04	CD	Francheville	2 645	345	325	395	395	355	320	325	170
04	CD	Le Centre-de-la-Mauricie	1 215	160	135	155	165	140	165	175	120
04	CD	Le Haut-Saint-Maurice	360	40	45	50	50	55	55	35	25
04	CD	L'Érable	305	60	40	35	35	25	35	25	35
04	CD	Maskinongé	200	25	25	25	45	25	25	25	5
04	CD	Mékinac	105	20	20	10	20	20	15	5	0
04	CD	Nicolet-Yamaska	265	35	35	50	35	30	30	30	20
05	CD	Asbestos	785	110	90	75	105	100	115	130	70
05	CD	Coaticook	1 680	310	205	275	270	180	170	150	130
05	CD	Le Granit	420	70	60	55	60	50	45	50	35
05	CD	Le Haut-Saint-François	2 930	530	375	385	405	320	290	335	290
05	CD	Le Val-Saint-François	2 995	540	355	375	410	270	315	320	405
05	CD	Memphrémagog	8 395	1 615	1 035	995	1 165	895	910	965	815
05	CD	Sherbrooke	9 530	1 395	1 285	1 275	1 310	1 105	1 005	1 135	1 015

06	CD	Communauté urbaine de Montréal	400 770	77 195	60 760	69 470	56 485	40 400	36 520	33 745	26 205
07	CD	Communauté urbaine de l'Outaouais	27 185	5 845	4 200	5 590	4 475	2 790	2 040	1 495	730
07	CD	La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	2 540	470	280	355	360	330	340	245	170
07	CD	Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	9 365	2 240	1 035	1 615	1 790	1 125	720	530	320
07	CD	Papineau	1 480	230	180	195	230	210	185	150	100
07	CD	Pontiac	9 250	2 090	1 105	1 280	1 285	1 000	960	885	640
08	CD	Abitibi	400	110	90	75	55	20	20	20	15
08	CD	Abitibi-Ouest	320	45	40	65	50	45	35	20	20
08	CD	Rouyn-Noranda	1 990	310	265	340	295	235	225	200	115
08	CD	Témiscamingue	2 425	640	420	435	360	190	180	125	70
08	CD	Vallée-de-l'Or	2 160	470	315	400	330	220	200	155	65
09	CD	La Haute-Côte-Nord	85	10	10	10	20	5	10	10	5
09	CD	Manicouagan	590	65	85	115	95	90	75	45	30
09	CD	Minganie - Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-Saint-Laurent	4 015	920	750	720	575	380	300	255	115
09	CD	Sept-Rivières - Caniapiscau	1 685	285	290	275	270	270	185	70	35
10	CD	Territoire nordique	1 865	625	360	365	275	150	60	30	10
11	CD	Avignon	2 060	615	300	320	225	170	175	140	130
11	CD	Bonaventure	3 340	650	465	410	490	375	390	345	215
11	CD	Denis-Riverin	165	10	25	30	25	25	20	15	5
11	CD	La Côte-de-Gaspé	2 925	515	410	375	425	330	355	275	235
11	CD	Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	910	205	135	160	140	85	75	75	40
11	CD	Pabok	2 115	330	250	270	310	265	260	225	210
12	CD	Beauce-Sartigan	475	75	110	75	85	50	35	35	15
12	CD	Bellechasse	380	45	45	70	50	45	40	45	30
12	CD	Desjardins	705	95	95	115	135	85	60	75	25
12	CD	La Nouvelle-Beauce	285	35	35	50	55	30	35	25	25
12	CD	L'Amiante	880	135	135	105	115	125	130	90	50
12	CD	Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	1 155	220	145	190	235	180	90	60	35
12	CD	Les Etchemins	155	20	20	30	30	20	20	10	5
12	CD	L'Islet	115	25	10	25	15	10	5	10	10
12	CD	Lotbinière	375	60	45	50	60	50	40	40	25
12	CD	Montmagny	270	25	25	35	30	25	20	35	70
12	CD	Robert-Cliche	165	25	25	30	25	15	15	15	15
13	CD	Laval	30 120	6 755	4 965	5 375	3 790	3 165	3 080	2 090	900
14	CD	D'Autray	640	85	50	130	110	90	80	80	20
14	CD	Joliette	675	85	85	110	110	85	85	70	40
14	CD	L'Assomption	2 075	370	225	420	400	275	190	150	45
14	CD	Les Moulins	3 430	715	455	715	620	390	265	180	100
14	CD	Matawinie	2 455	355	195	245	310	280	400	370	285

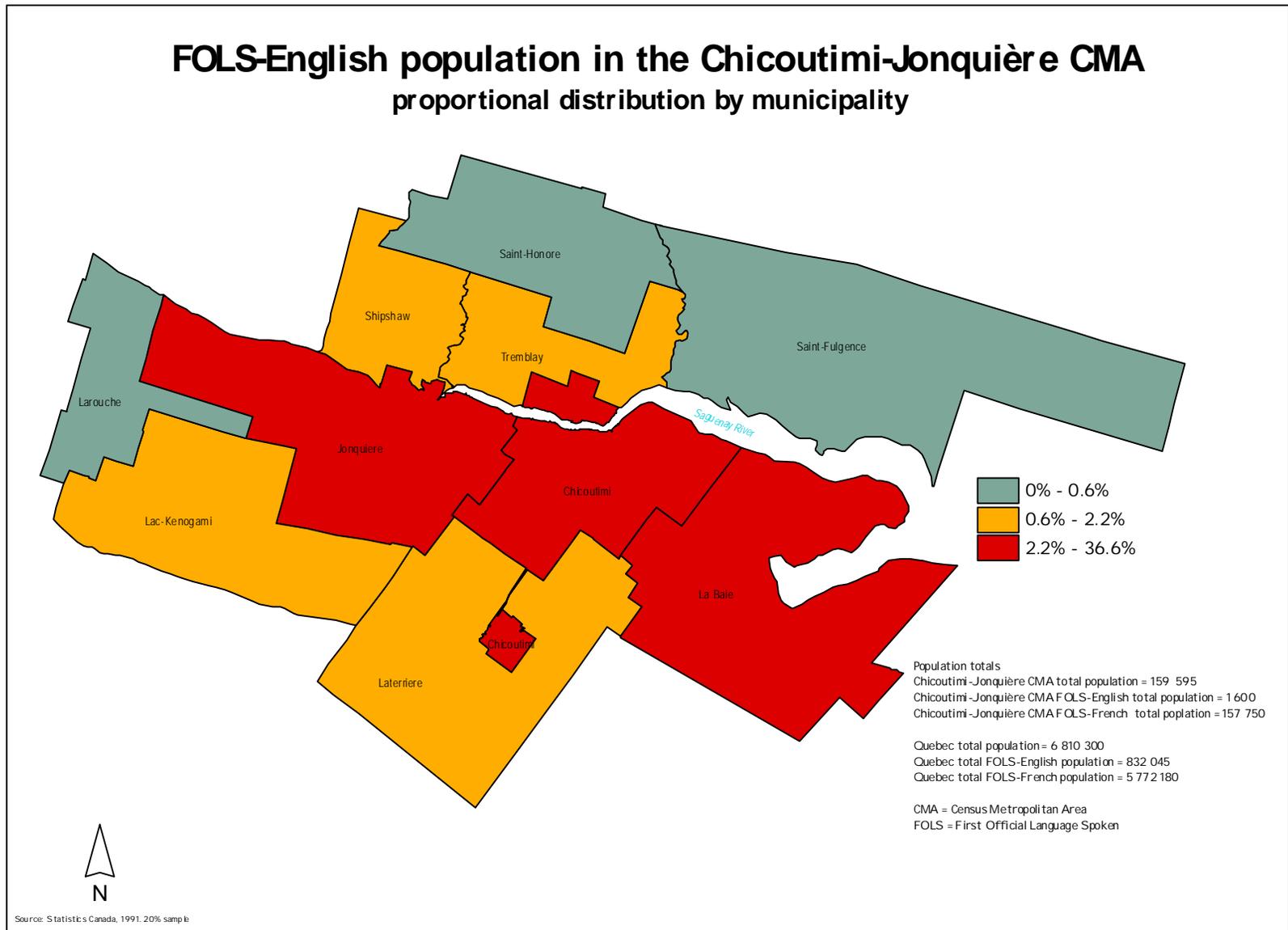
14	CD	Montcalm	790	110	70	130	140	125	105	95	30
15	CD	Antoine-Labelle	650	70	60	105	100	100	100	75	40
15	CD	Argenteuil	6 480	1 140	640	765	900	725	785	895	625
15	CD	Deux-Montagnes	7 415	1 750	925	1 250	1 205	770	580	590	345
15	CD	La Rivière-du-Nord	2 685	430	335	425	440	335	345	255	125
15	CD	Les Laurentides	2 515	335	205	315	360	300	370	370	260
15	CD	Les Pays-d'en-Haut	3 405	570	280	440	510	410	445	500	255
15	CD	Mirabel	565	115	55	105	115	65	45	35	20
15	CD	Thérèse-De Blainville	7 080	1 590	1 055	1 175	1 220	805	520	475	245
16	CD	Acton	240	30	35	30	40	30	25	35	15
16	CD	Beauharnois-Salaberry	2 575	375	320	450	365	310	335	270	150
16	CD	Brome-Missisquoi	12 125	2 545	1 365	1 690	1 770	1 230	1 160	1 300	1 070
16	CD	Champlain	41 335	9 000	6 555	6 565	6 095	4 810	3 570	2 980	1 755
16	CD	La Haute-Yamaska	4 460	840	580	685	655	495	430	440	330
16	CD	La Vallée-du-Richelieu	10 165	2 200	1 450	1 510	1 600	1 240	1 045	760	360
16	CD	Lajemmerais	2 550	465	365	460	470	345	230	175	60
16	CD	Le Bas-Richelieu	865	110	120	115	145	120	105	110	45
16	CD	Le Haut-Richelieu	5 655	975	1 040	985	750	565	520	510	300
16	CD	Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	7 680	1 750	875	1 095	1 085	730	730	815	610
16	CD	Les Jardins-de-Napierville	2 035	410	260	290	310	225	215	190	135
16	CD	Les Maskoutains	905	100	100	175	150	130	90	105	60
16	CD	Roussillon	18 560	4 365	2 555	3 300	2 695	2 125	1 830	1 200	495
16	CD	Rouville	955	180	115	175	145	120	75	85	70
16	CD	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	19 200	5 105	2 335	3 345	3 465	2 010	1 355	1 030	560
		Québec	738 645	146 235	107 350	124 400	107 625	78 225	69 110	61 945	43 755

### **Annex 13 Census metropolitan area (CMA) Maps**

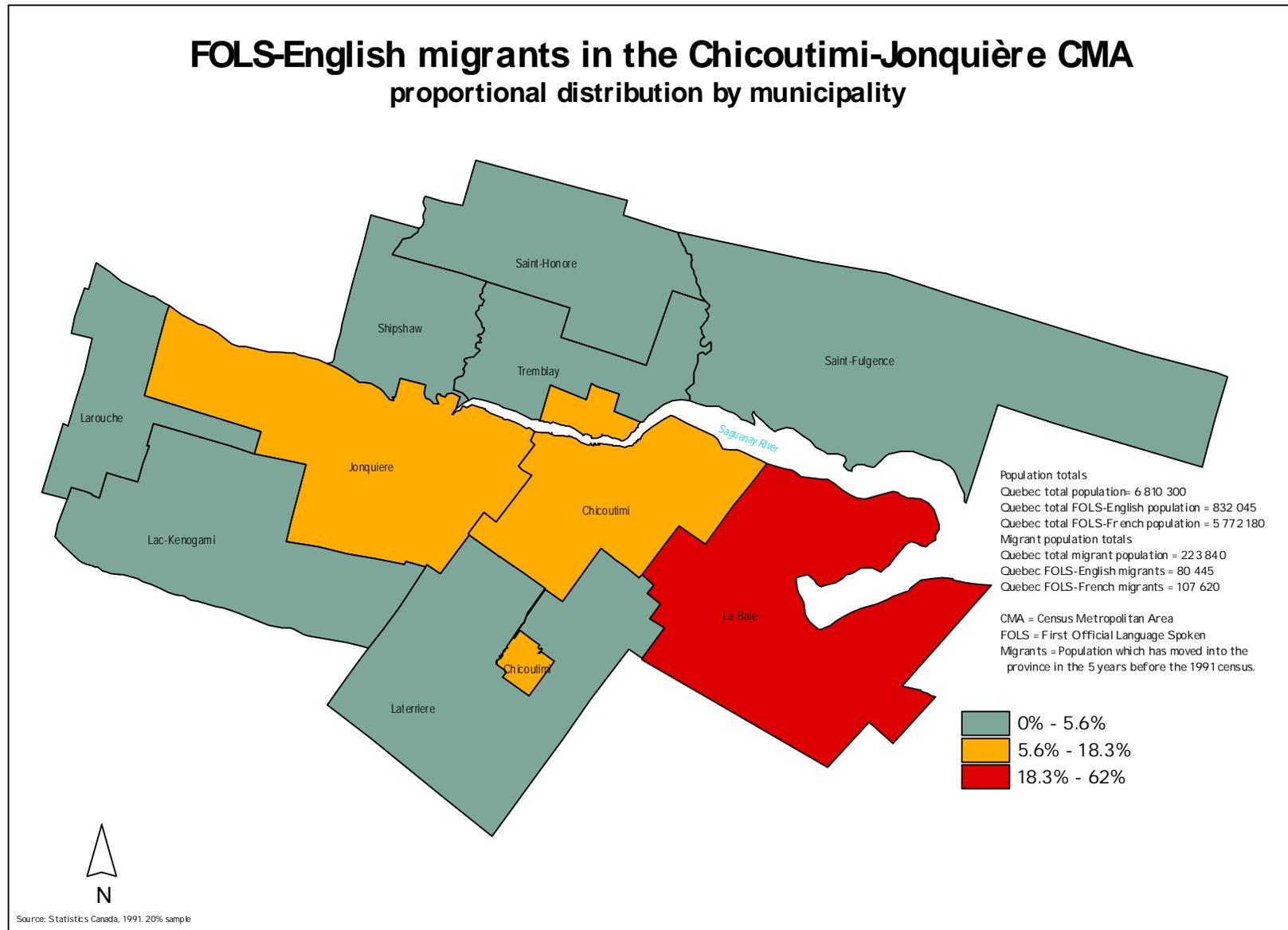
Quebec has six census metropolitan areas (CMA's).

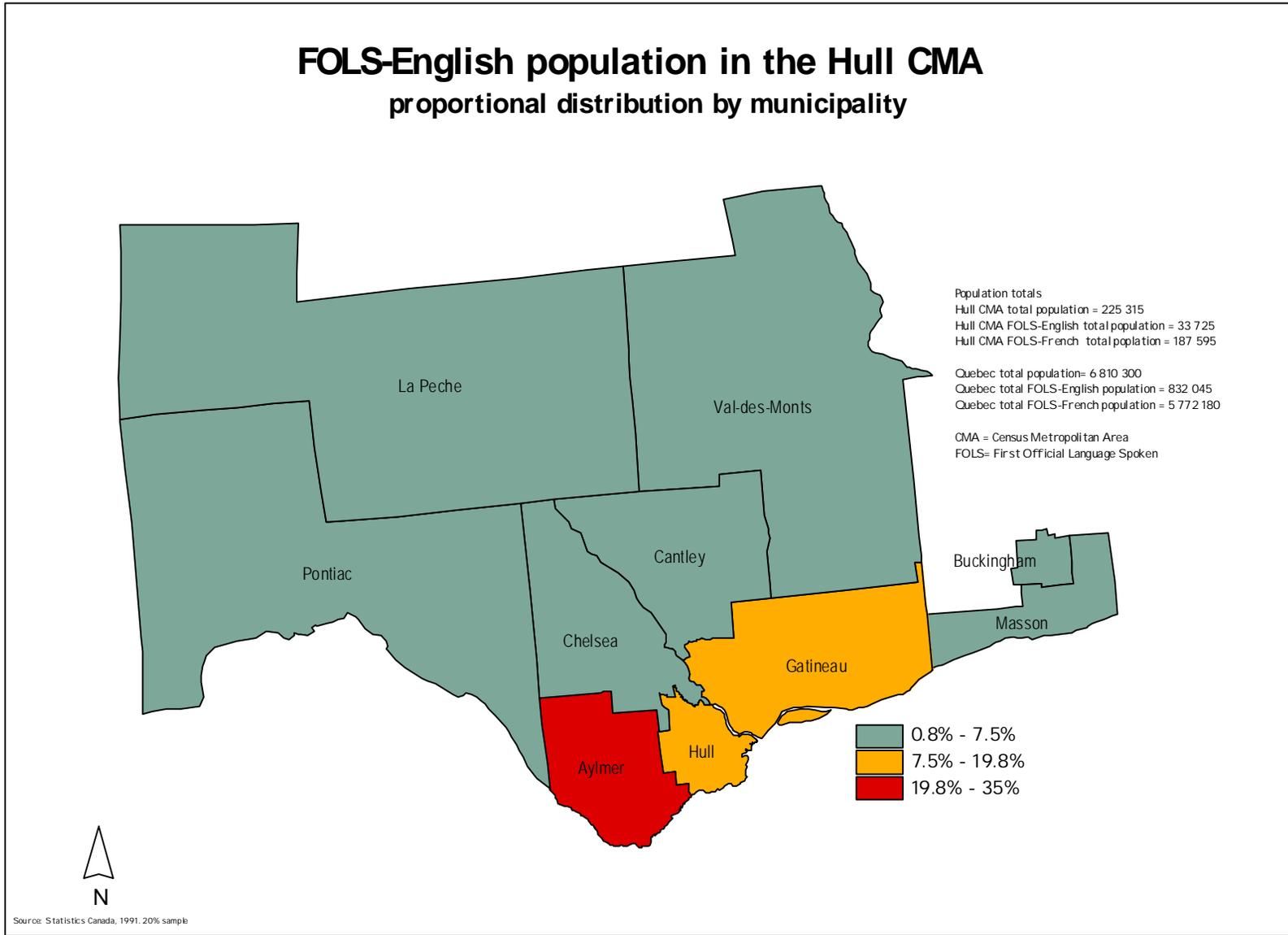
- 1) Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA
- 2) Hull CMA
- 3) Montreal CMA
- 4) Quebec CMA
- 5) Sherbrooke CMA
- 6) Trois-Rivières CMA

The CMA thematic maps show the proportional distribution of FOLS-English population and FOLS-English migrants by municipality (census subdivision).

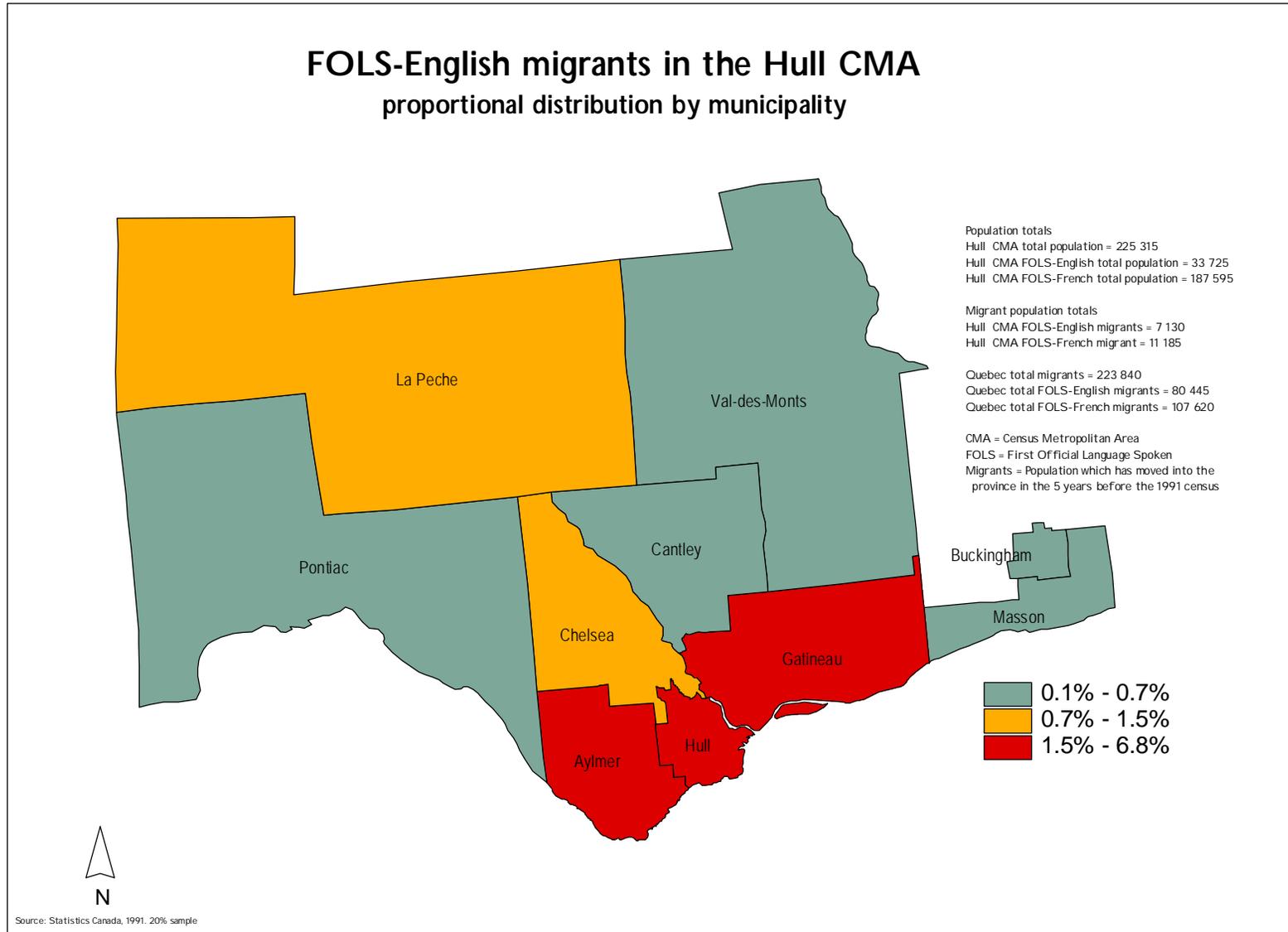


Map 6 Chicoutimi-Jonquière FOLS-English migrants



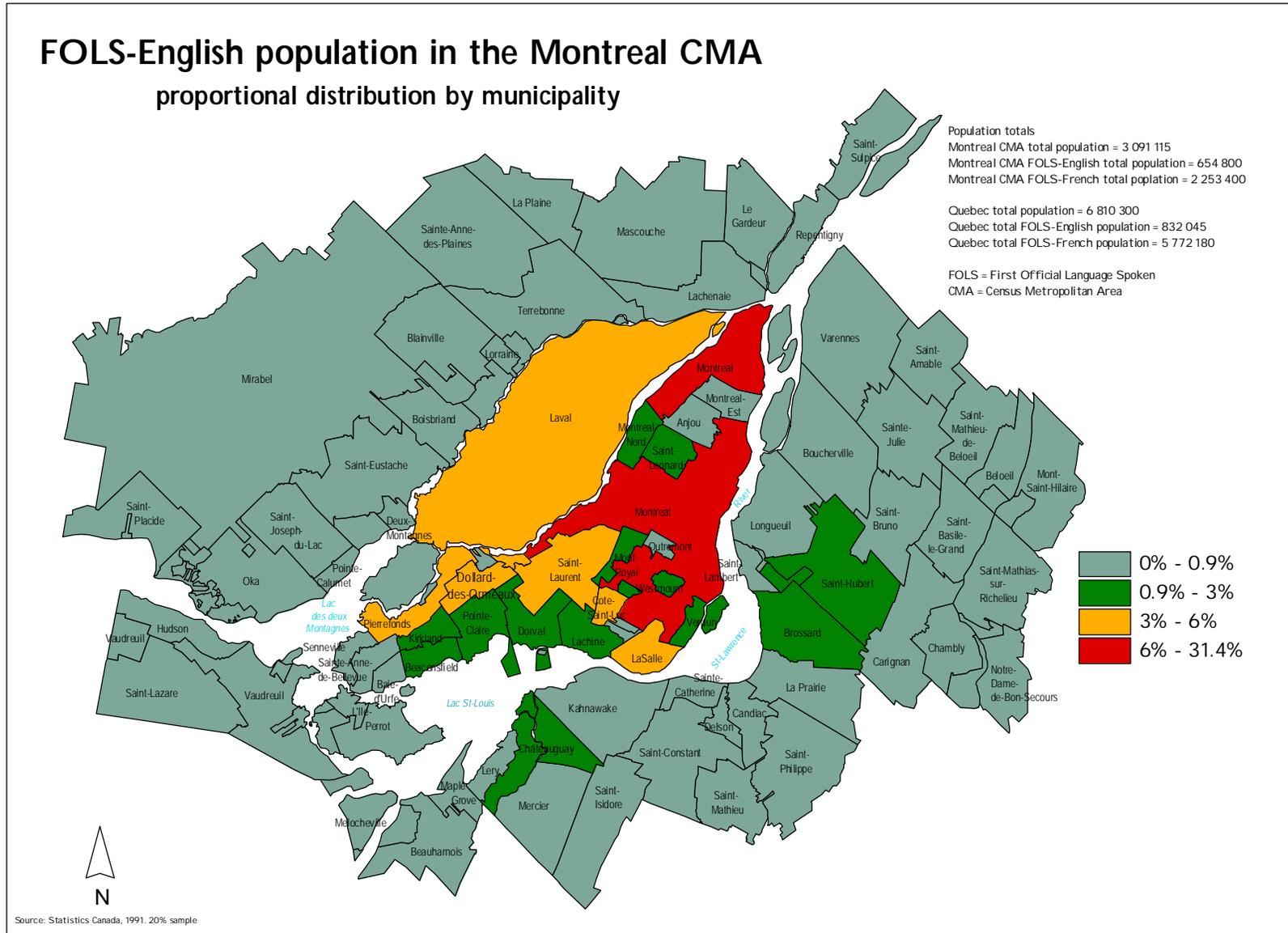


Map 8 FOLS-English migrants– Hull CMA

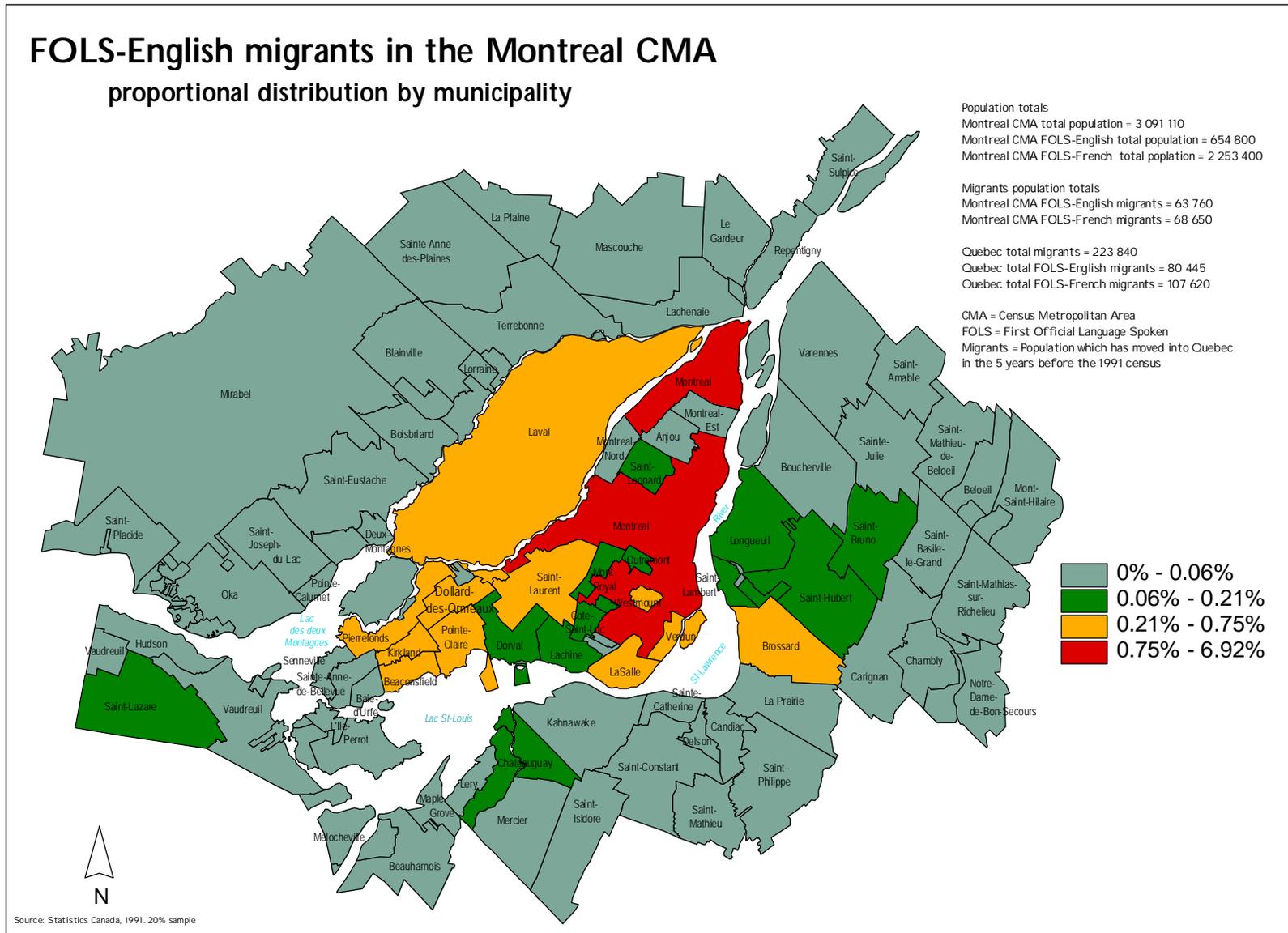


Quebec, 1997, J W COMM INC.

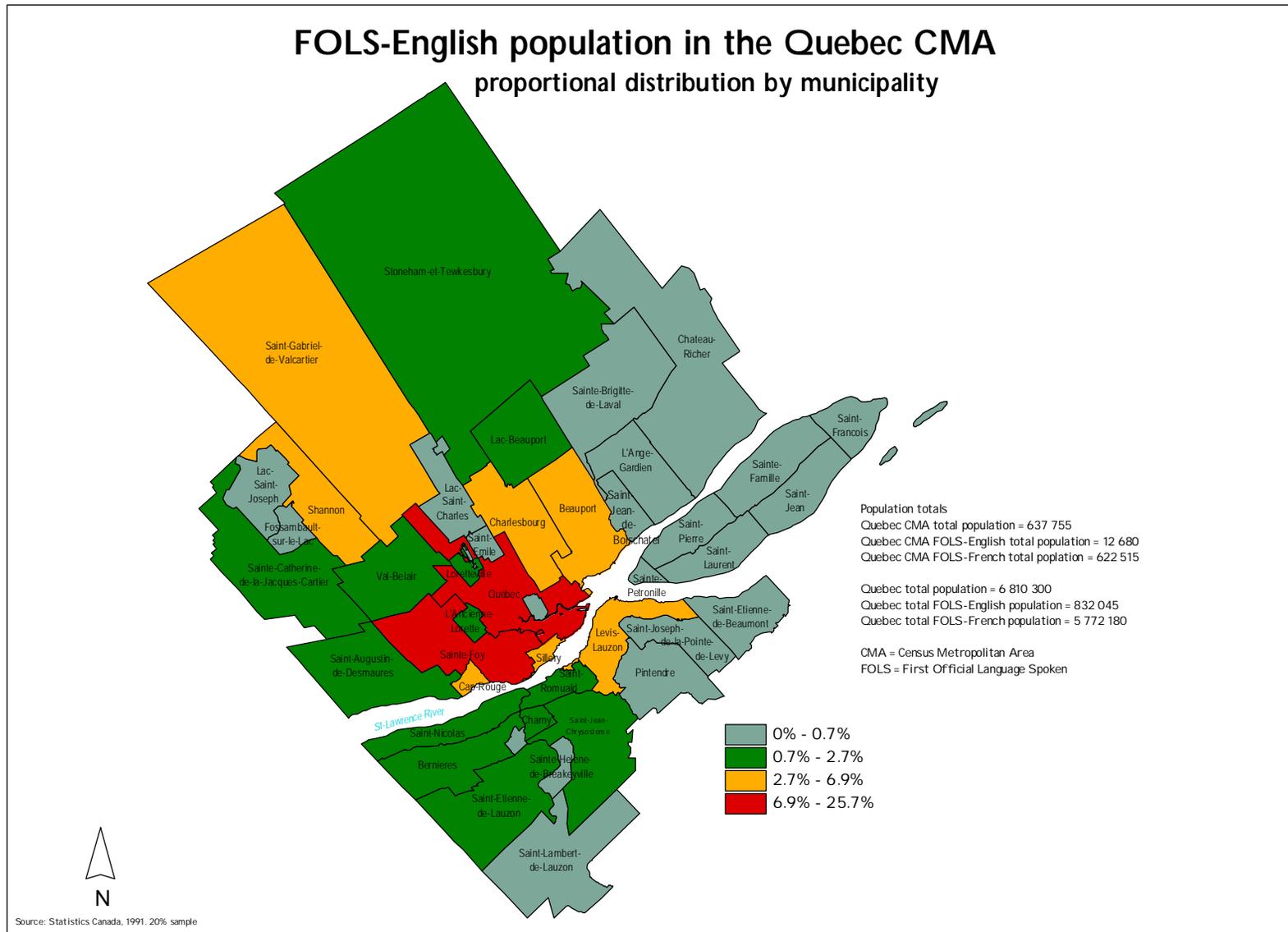
Map 9 FOLS-English – Montreal CMA



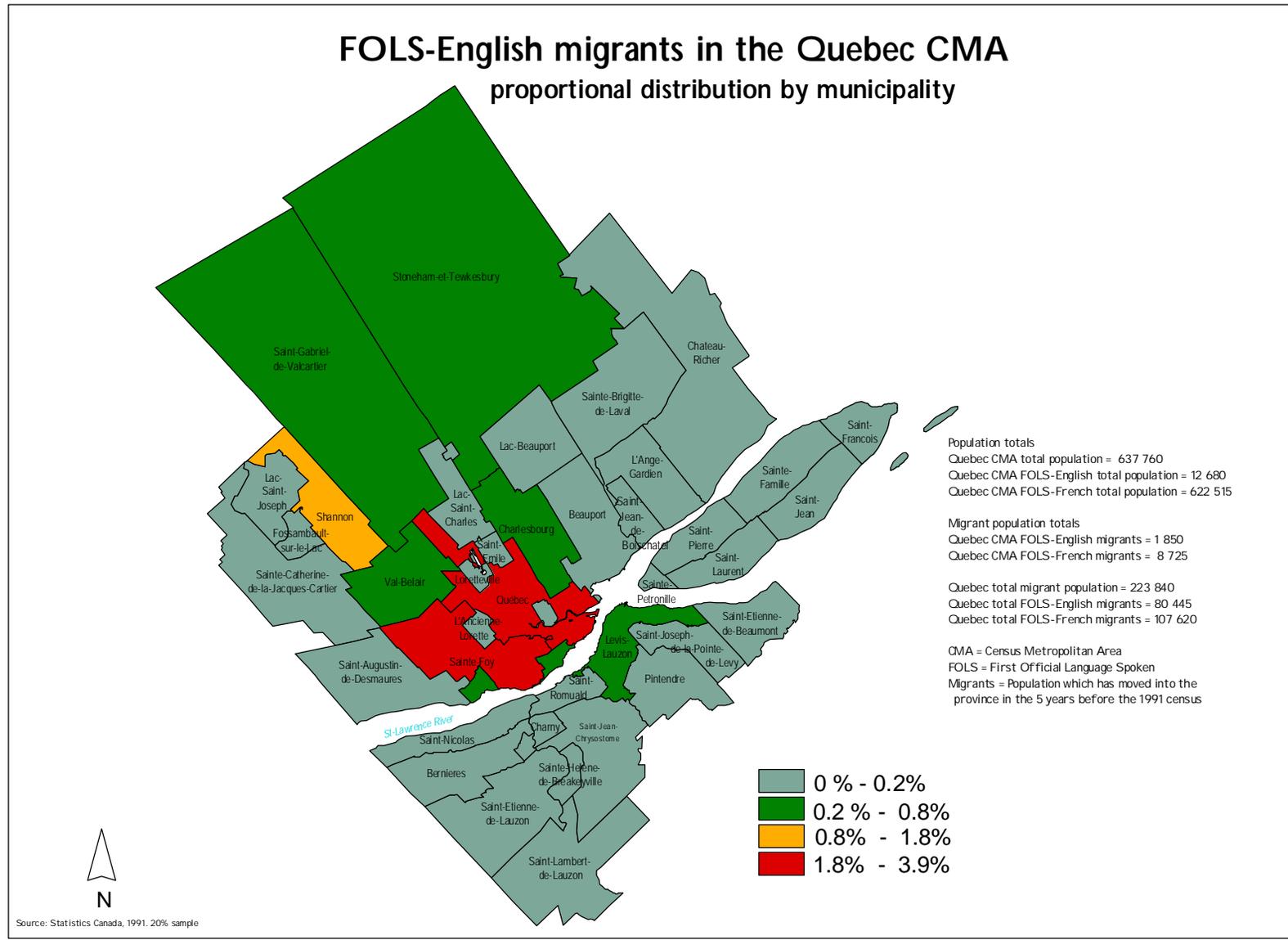
Map 10 FOLS-English migrants– Montreal CMA



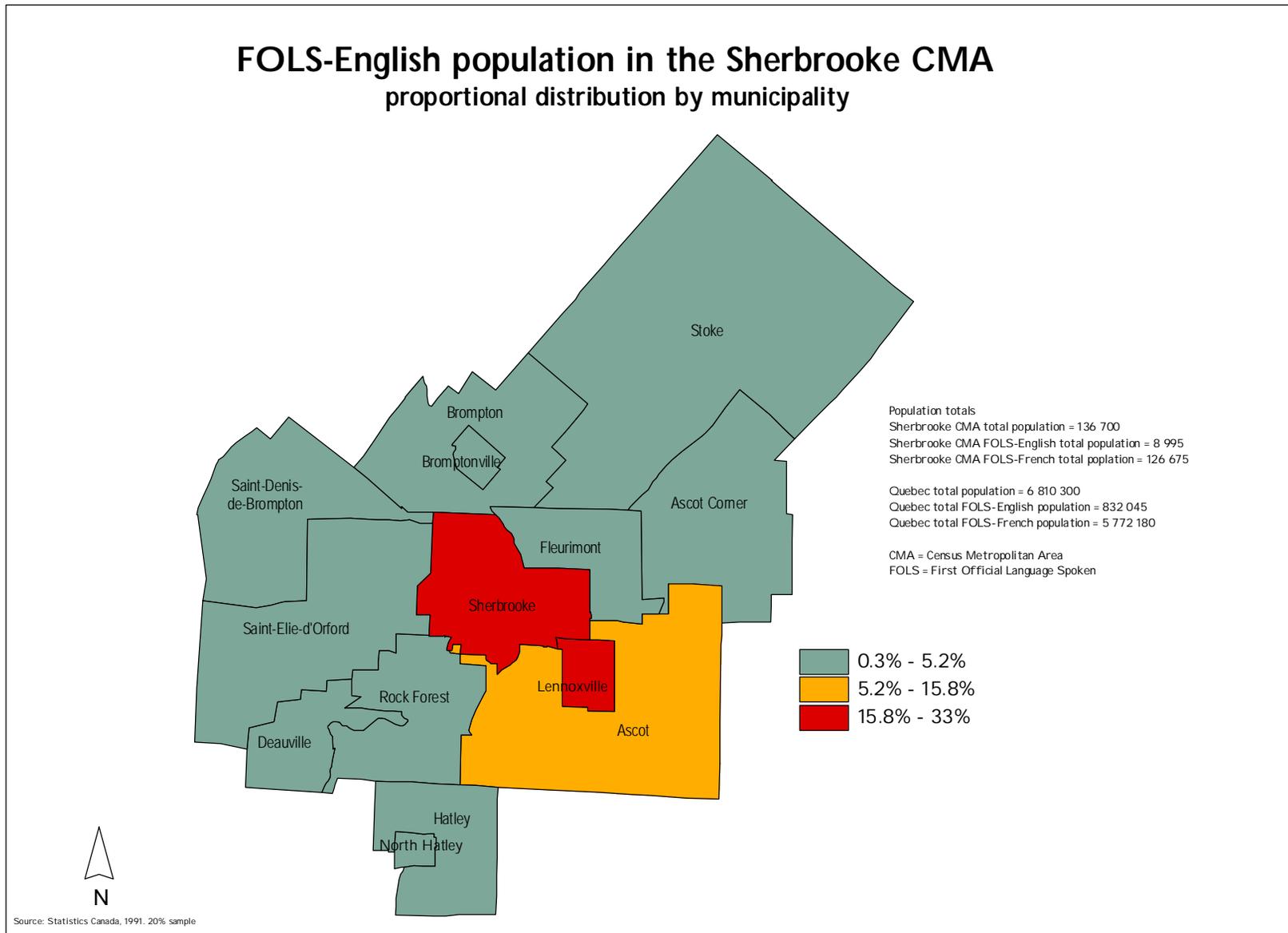
Quebec, 1997, J W COMM I INC.



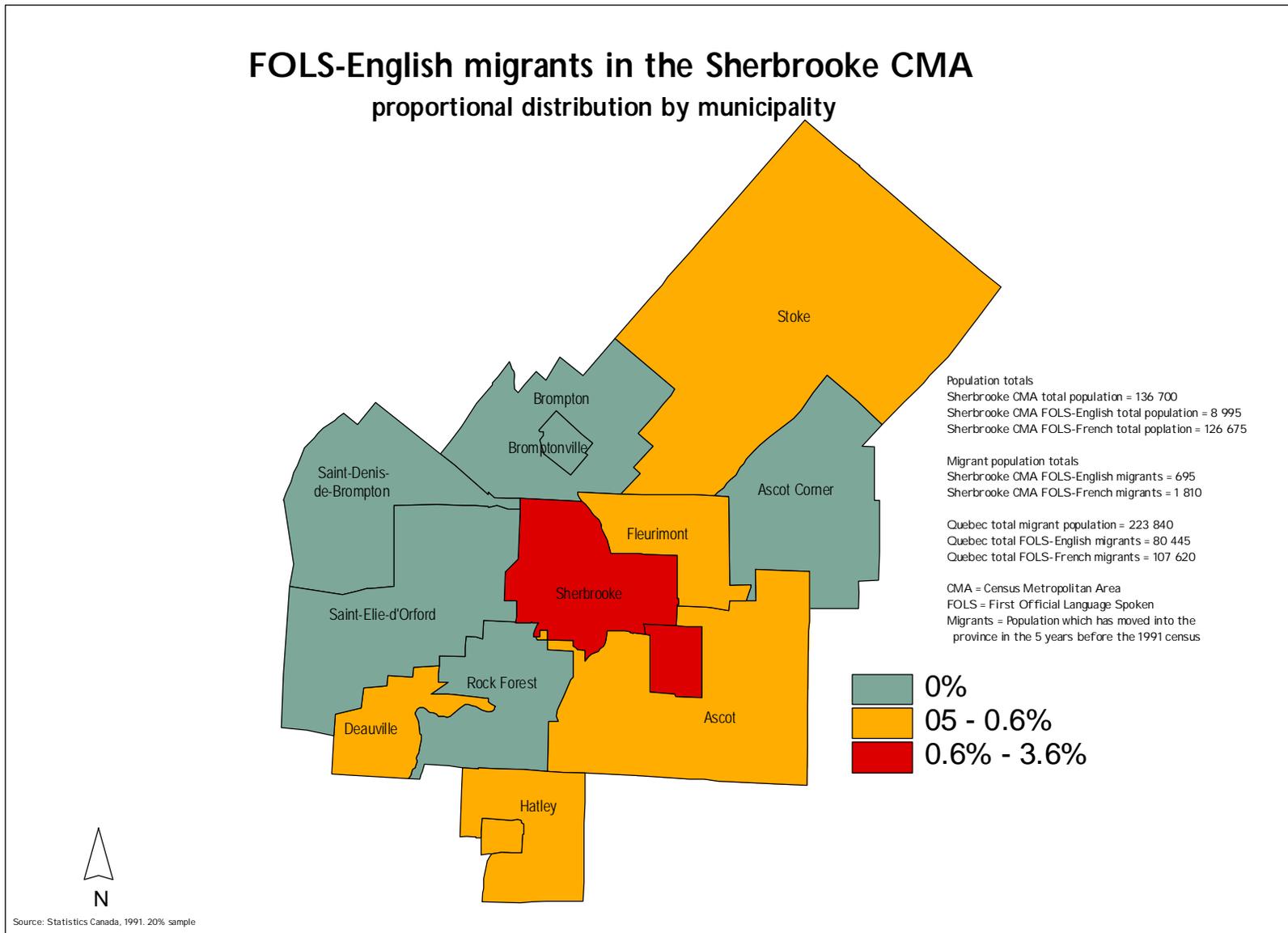
Map 12 FOLS-English migrants – Quebec CMA



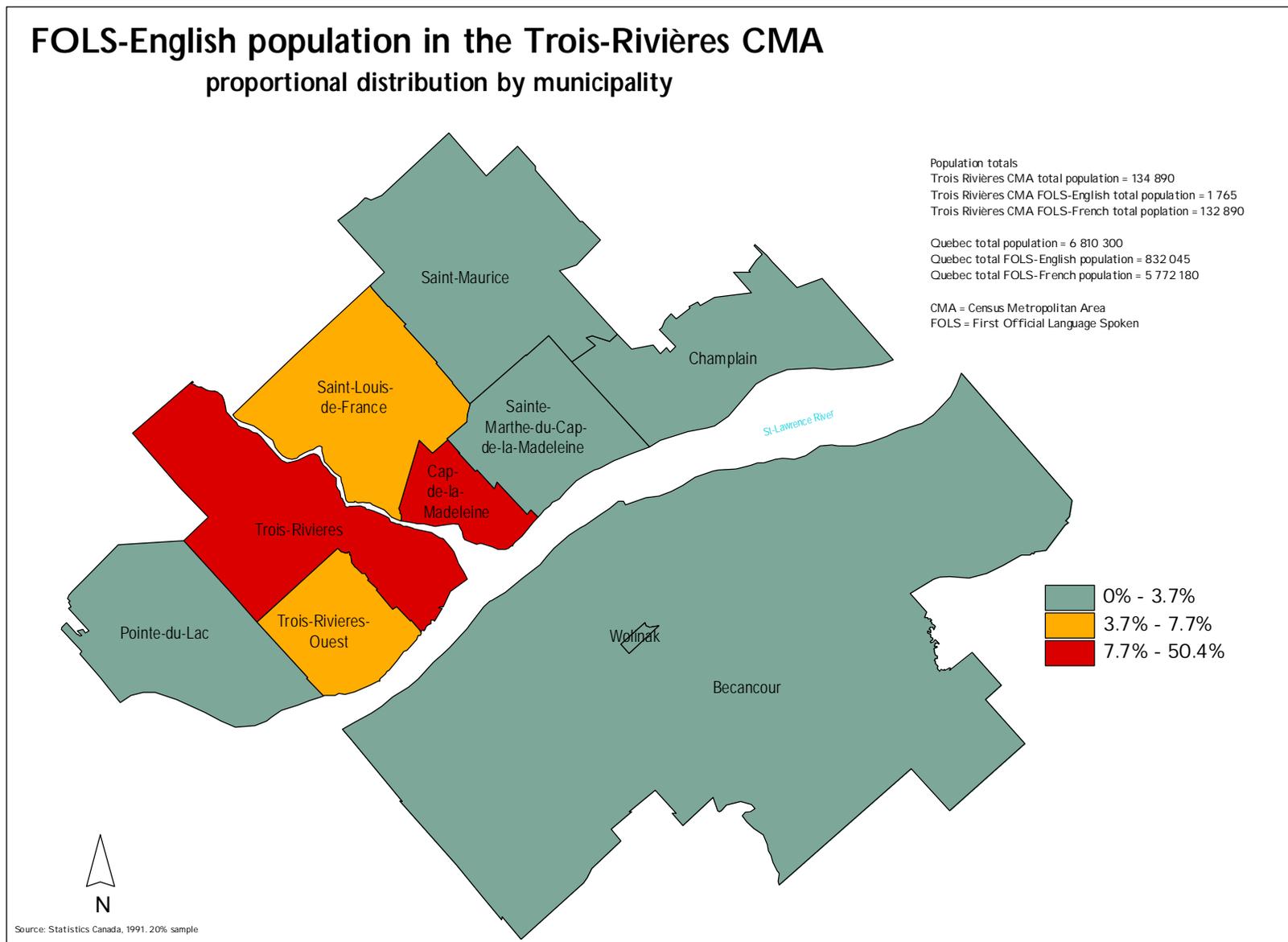
Map 13 FOLS-English – Sherbrooke CMA



Map 14 FOLS-English migrants– Sherbrooke CMA

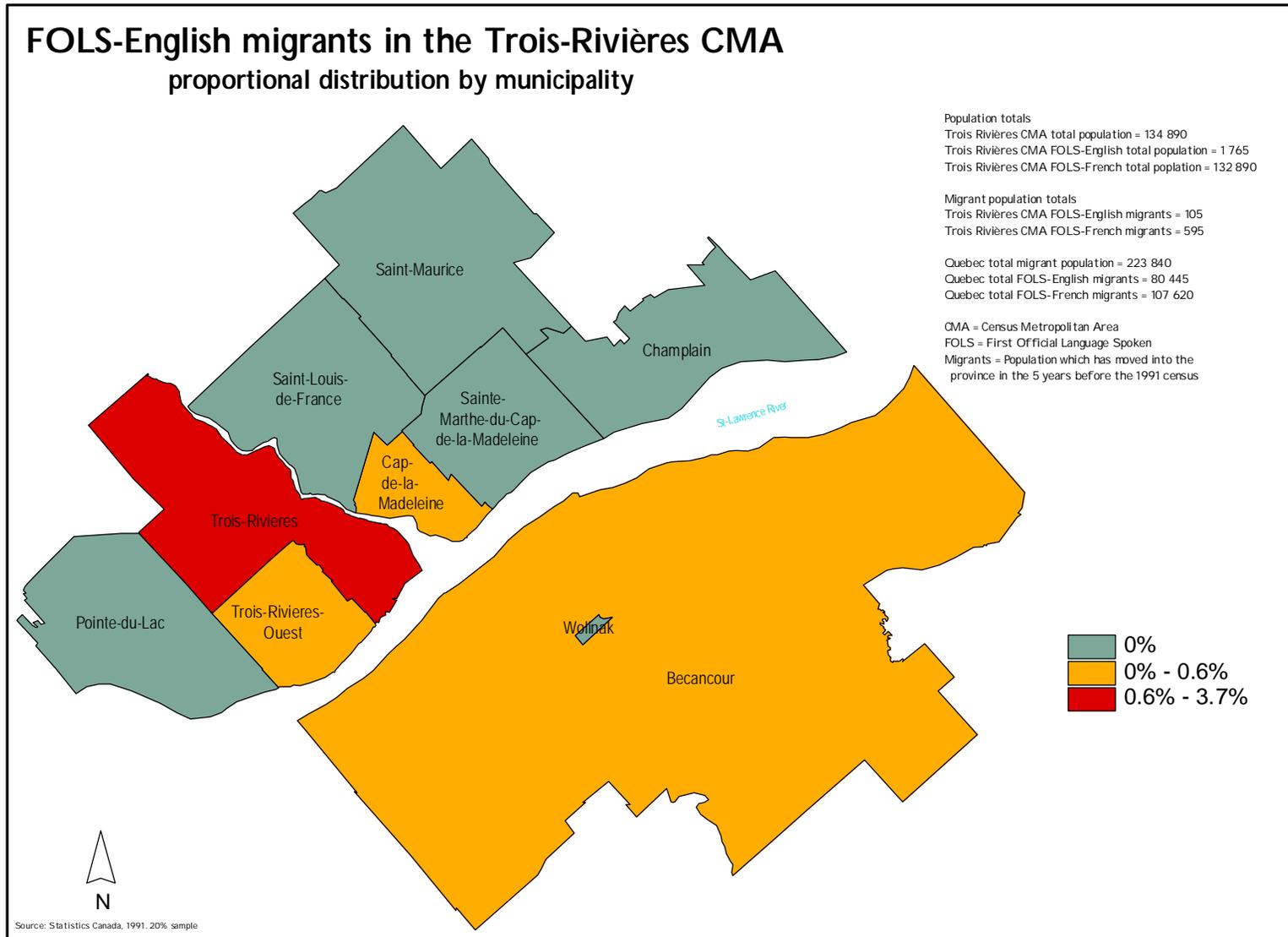


Map 15 FOLS-English– Trois-Rivières CMA



Québec, 1997, J. W. COMM INC.

Map 16 FOLS-English migrants– Trois-Rivières CMA



## Annex 14 Administrative Region Summary

### Objective of the summary

The principal objective of the administrative region summary is to provide a brief general description of the English-speaking population age structure and mobility (First Official Language Spoken-English or FOLS-English population) for each of the sixteen administrative regions in Quebec. Several population characteristics of the FOLS-English population in each region are compared with the FOLS-French population in the region. The FOLS-population characteristics in the regions are also compared with the FOLS-population characteristics in Quebec. This descriptive and comparative information provides an indication of whether a region has a potentially stable population and whether it is likely to increase or decrease in the near future. In the longer term, this information will serve as an information support system for decisions concerning the provision of health services, social services, education and the planning and organising of community development.

The sixteen administrative regions under study are:

Region Number	Region Name
01	Bas-Saint-Laurent
02	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean
03	Québec
04	Mauricie - Bois-Francs
05	Estrie
06	Montréal
07	Outaouais
08	Abitibi-Témiscamingue
09	Côte-Nord-du-Québec
10	Nord-du-Québec
11	Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine
13	Laval
14	Lanaudière
15	Laurentides
16	Montérégie

Figure 3 FOLS-English/French Age Structure - Quebec

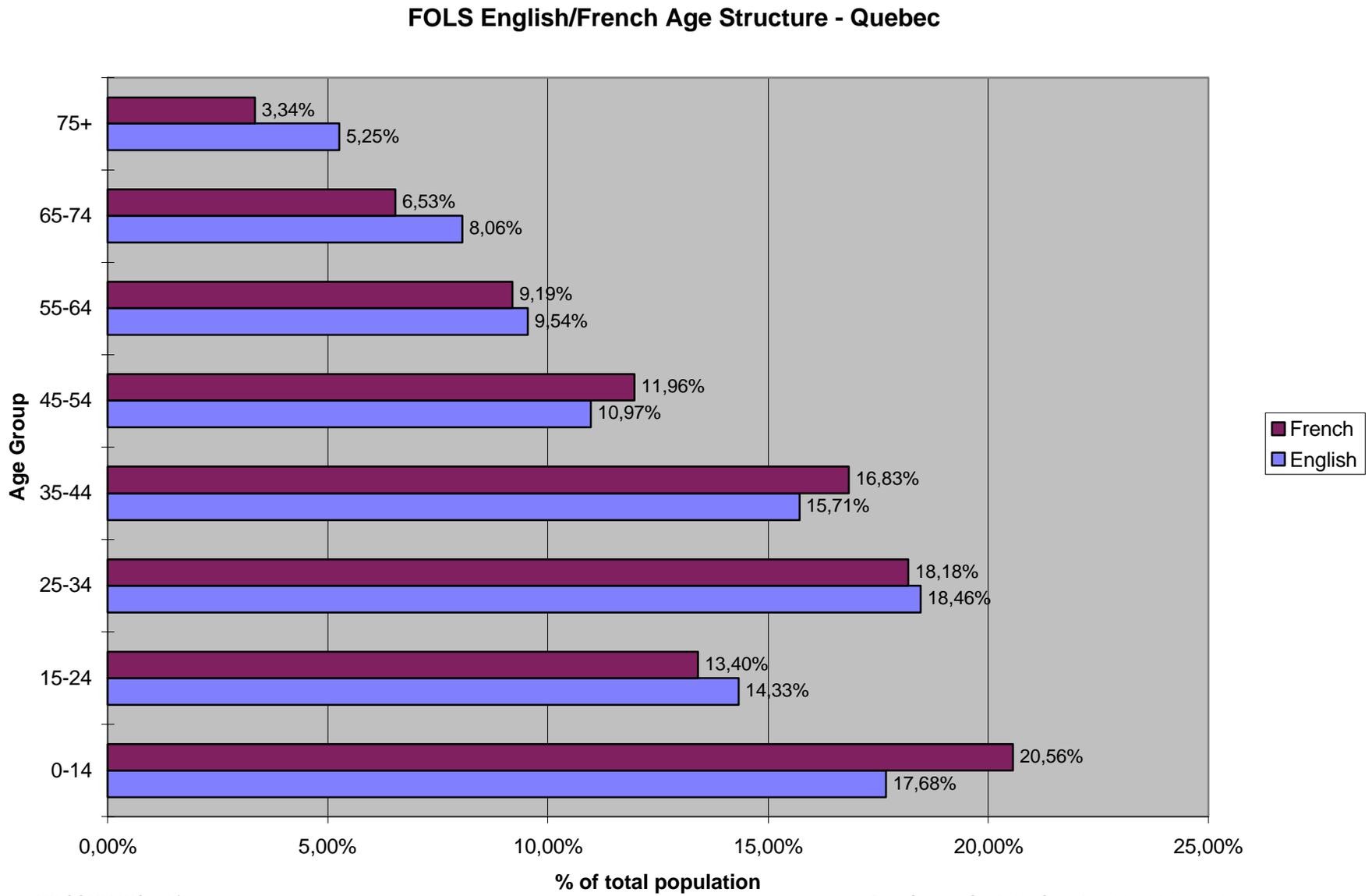


Figure 4 FOLS-English/French migrants by Administrative Region

### FOLS-English/French Migrants by Region

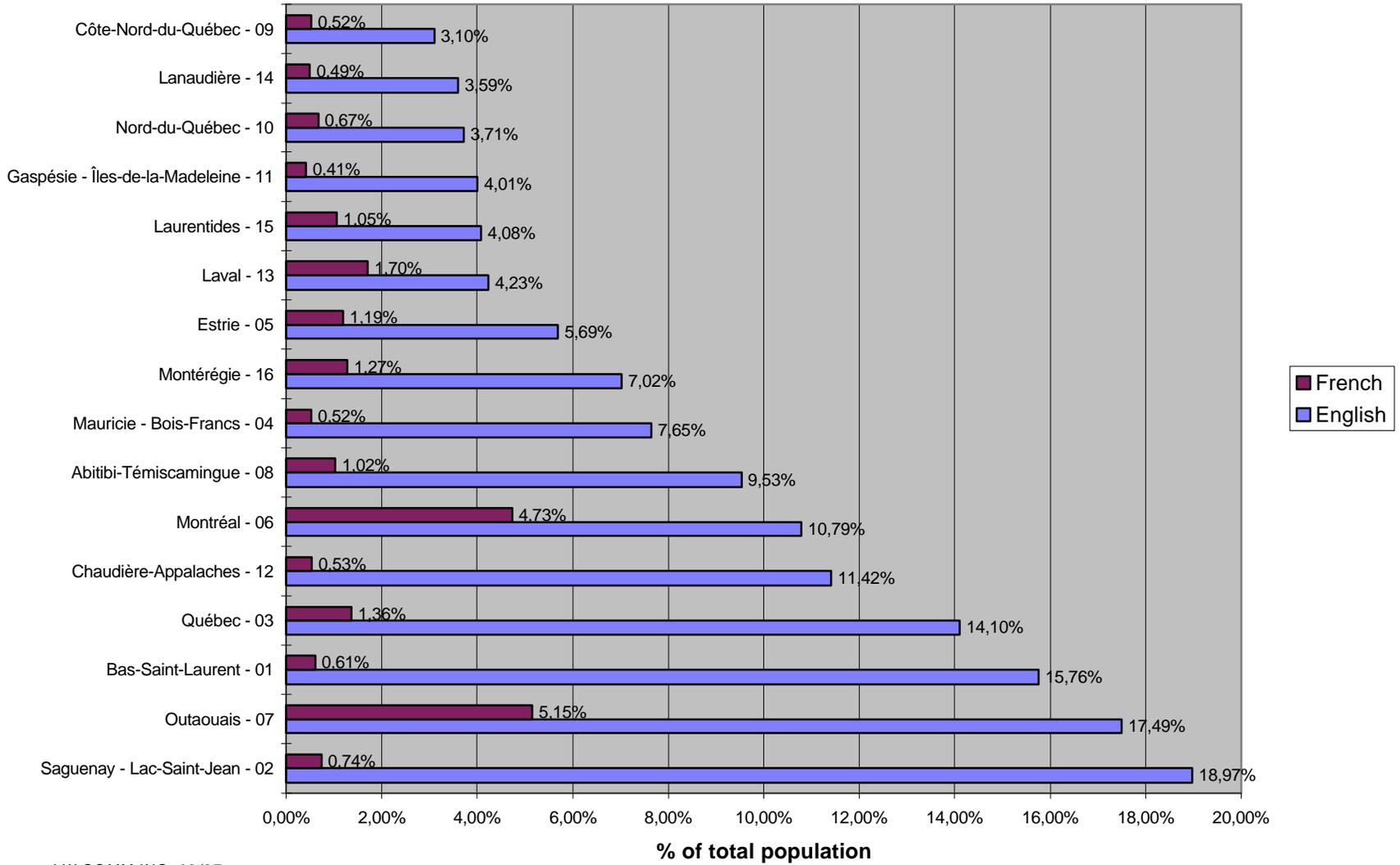
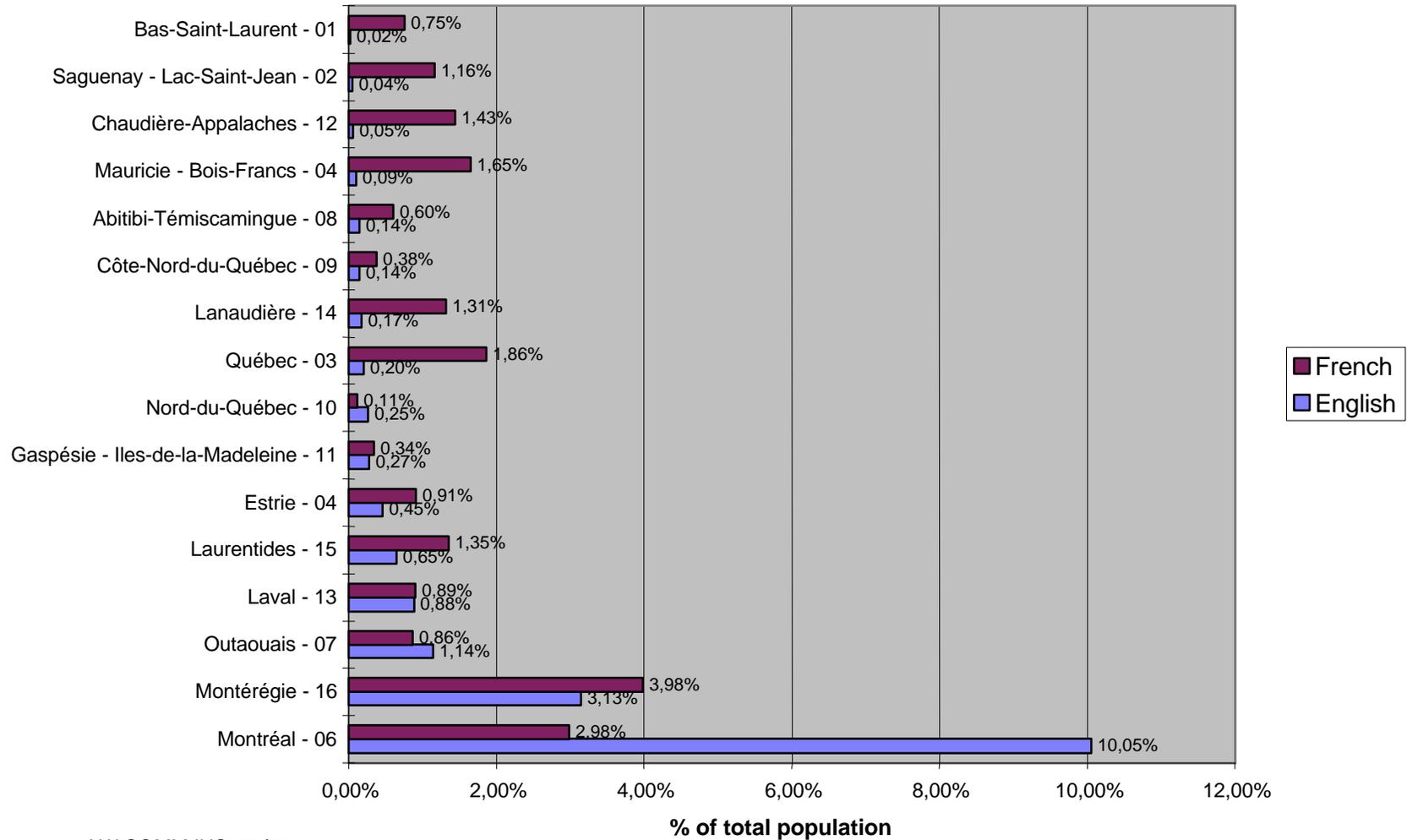


Figure 5 FOLS-English/French 0-14 year age group by Administrative Region

### FOLS English/French 0-14 year age group by region



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Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1991. 20% sample.

Figure 6 FOLS-English/French 15-24 year age group by Administrative Region

### FOLS English/French 15-24 year age group by region

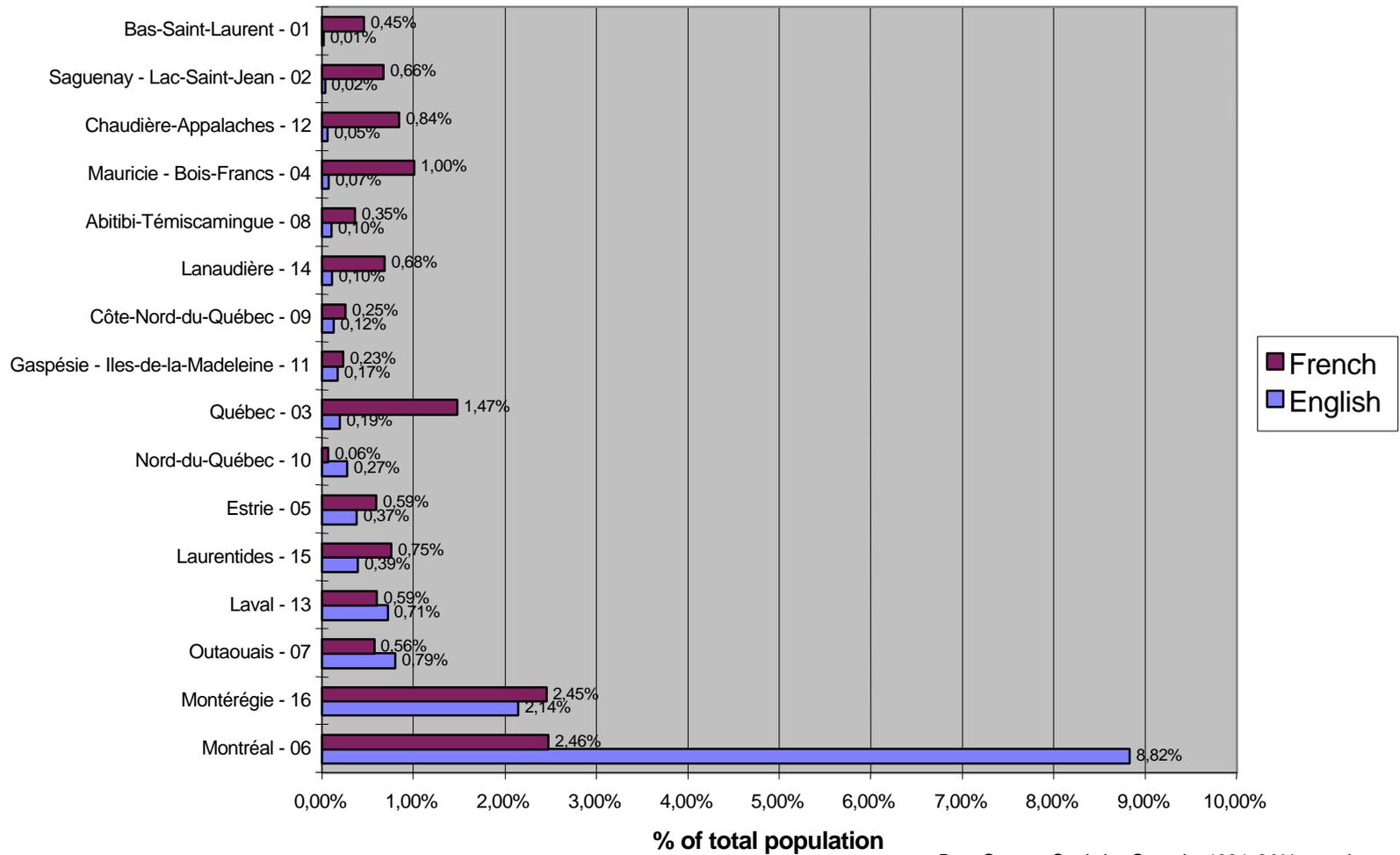


Figure 7 FOLS-English/French 25-54 year age group by Administrative Region

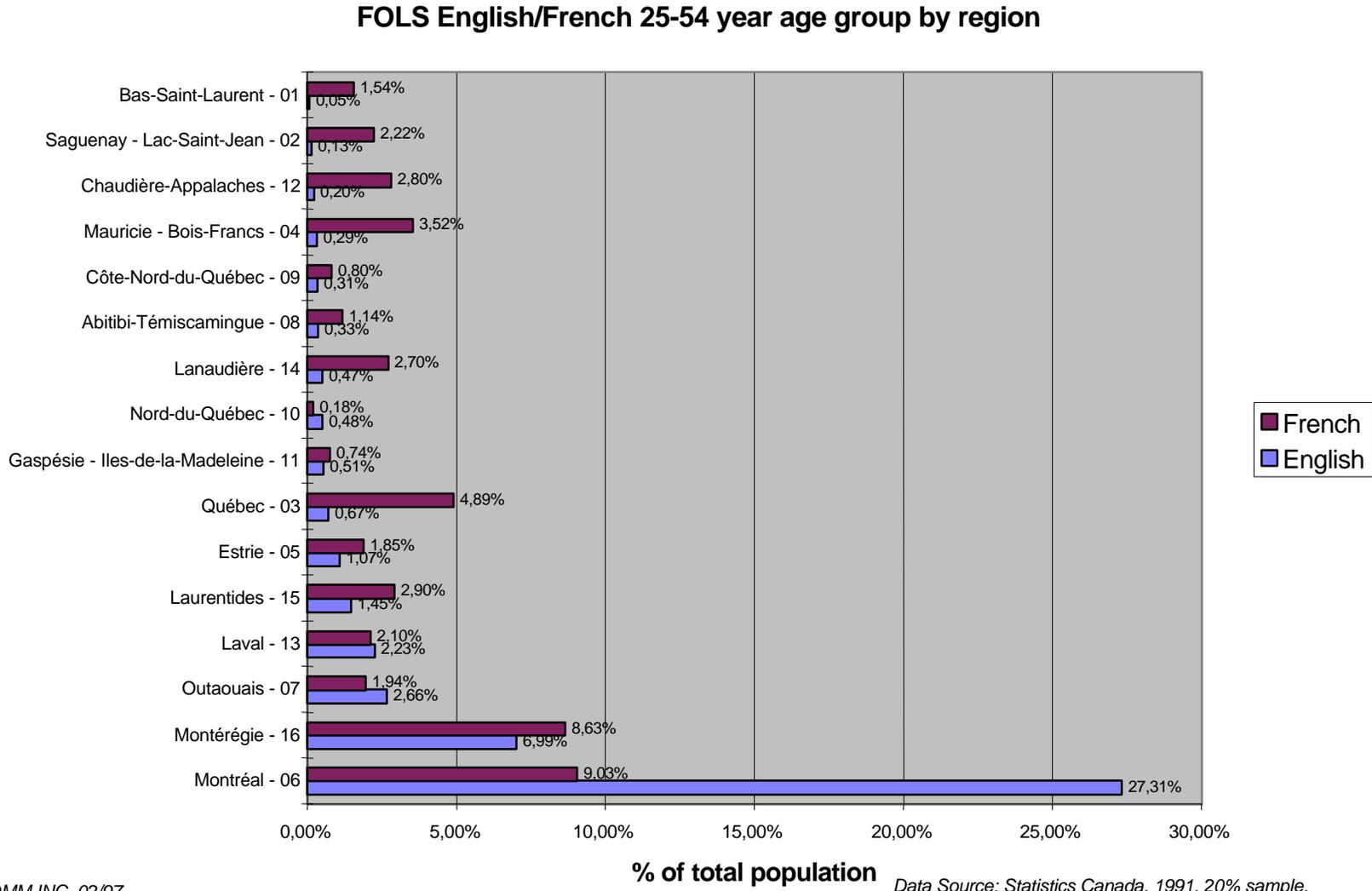
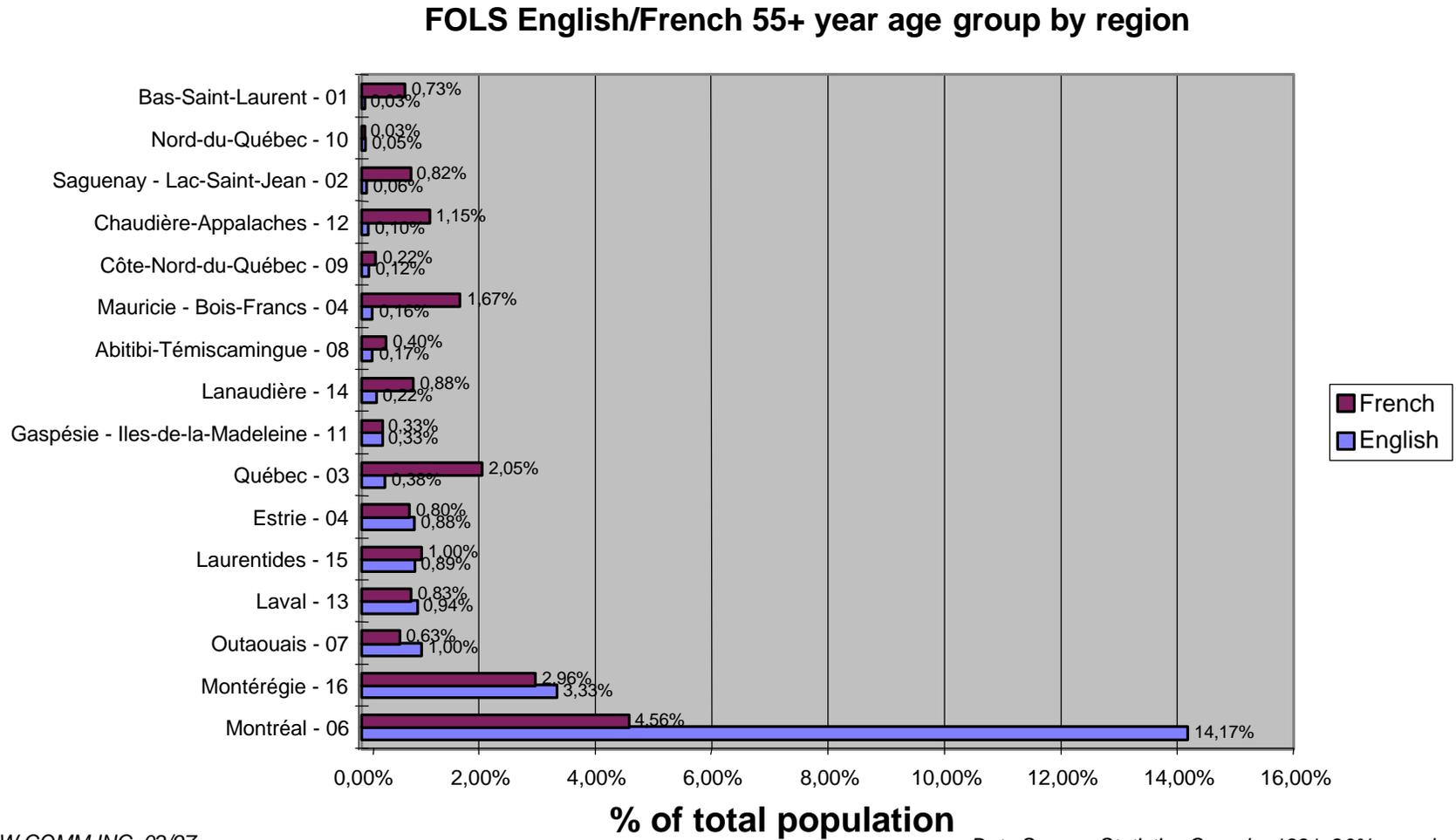


Figure 8 FOLS-English/French 55+ year age group by Administrative Region



## Bas Saint-Laurent - Administrative Region 01

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 202 115 is distributed across 8 MRC's
- there is a total of 920 FOLS-English or 0.46% of the region's total population
- the majority of the FOLS-English population (630) is found in 3 MRC's
- the Rimouski-Neigette MRC has 255 FOLS-English, the La Mitis MRC has 235 and the Rivière-du-Loup MRC has 140.
- 265 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 28.8% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in Quebec
- 135 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 14.67% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 38.8 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 33.93 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in Quebec

### Mobility

- the FOLS-English migrants make up 15.67% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of migrants is the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up .61% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments:

The FOLS-English population in this region is the smallest in Quebec and is very aged. Due to small numbers and the large area covered the population may be isolated. FOLS-English migrants moving into the region are likely to contribute to offsetting the ageing trend to a certain extent. The FOLS-English population can be expected to decrease.

Figure 9 FOLS-English/French age structure - Region 01 – Bas-Saint-Laurent

### FOLS Age Structure - Region 01 - Bas-Saint-Laurent

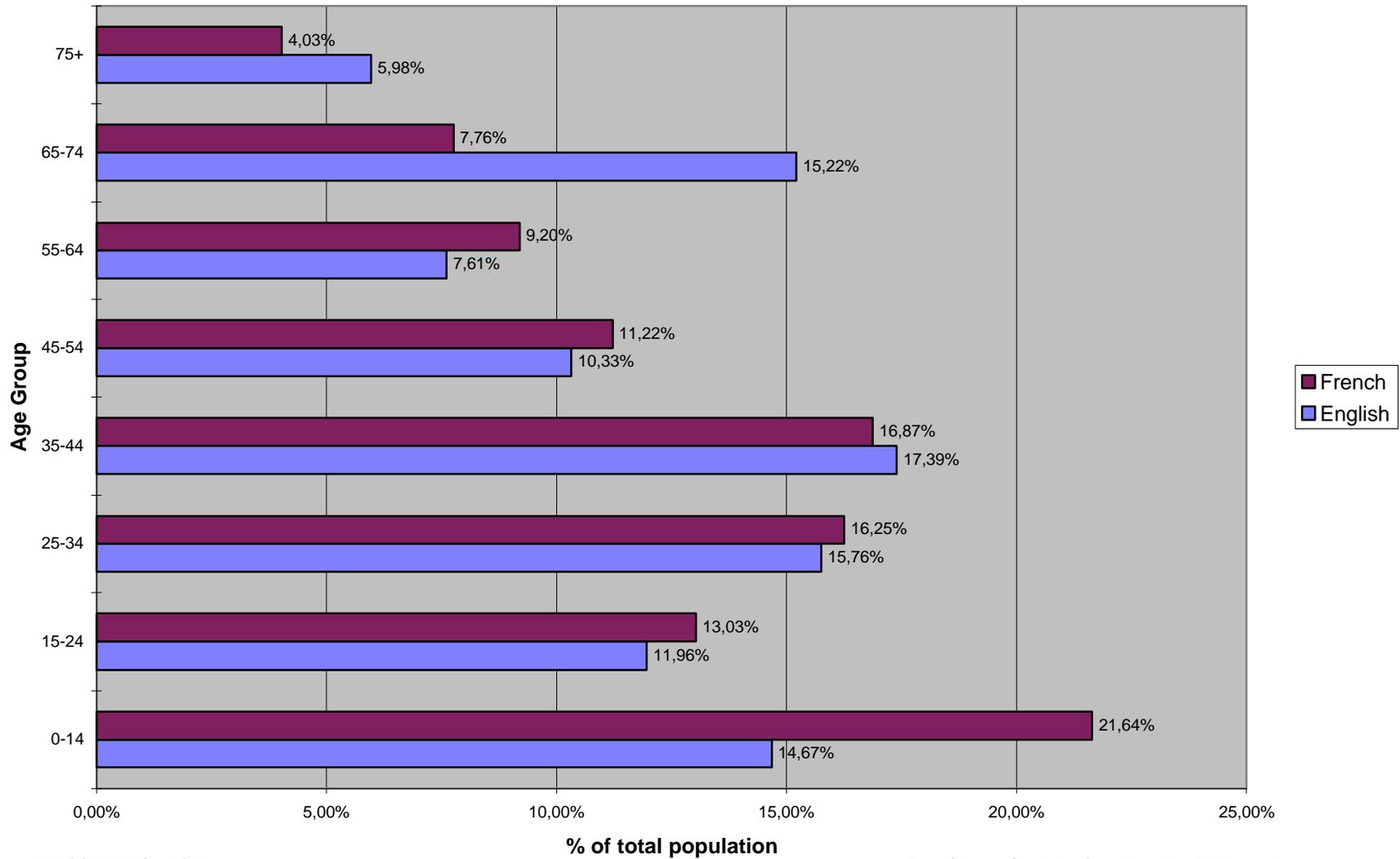
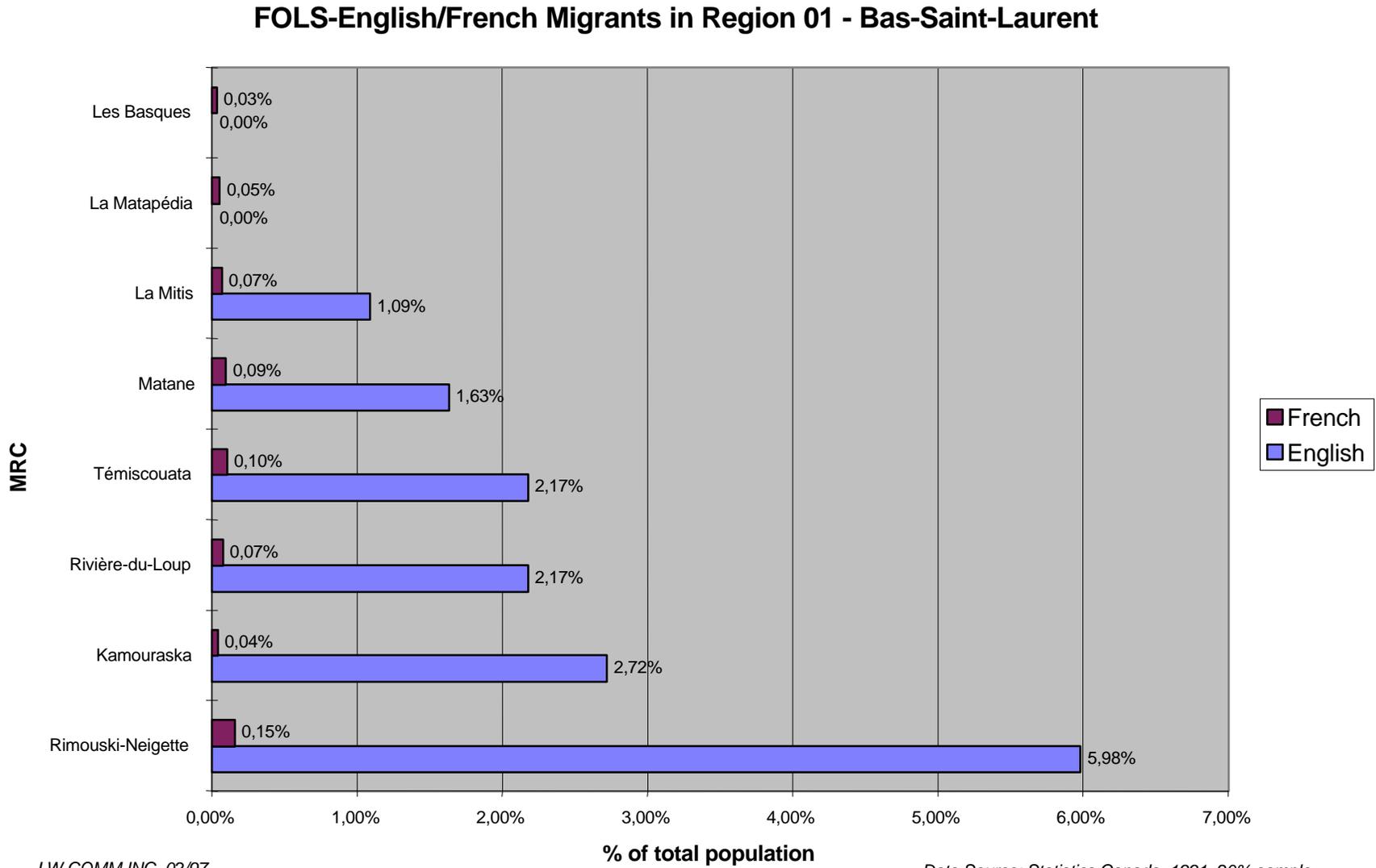


Figure 10 FOLS-English/French migrants - Region 01 – Bas-Saint-Laurent



## Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean - Administrative Region 02

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 283 205 is distributed across 4 MRC's
- the total FOLS-English population is 2 135 or 0.75% of the region's total population
- the majority of the FOLS-English population (1 610) is found in the Le Fjord-du-Saguenay MRC
- 520 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 24.36% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 7<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec
- 365 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 17.1% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 36.08 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 31.57 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 7<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec

### Mobility

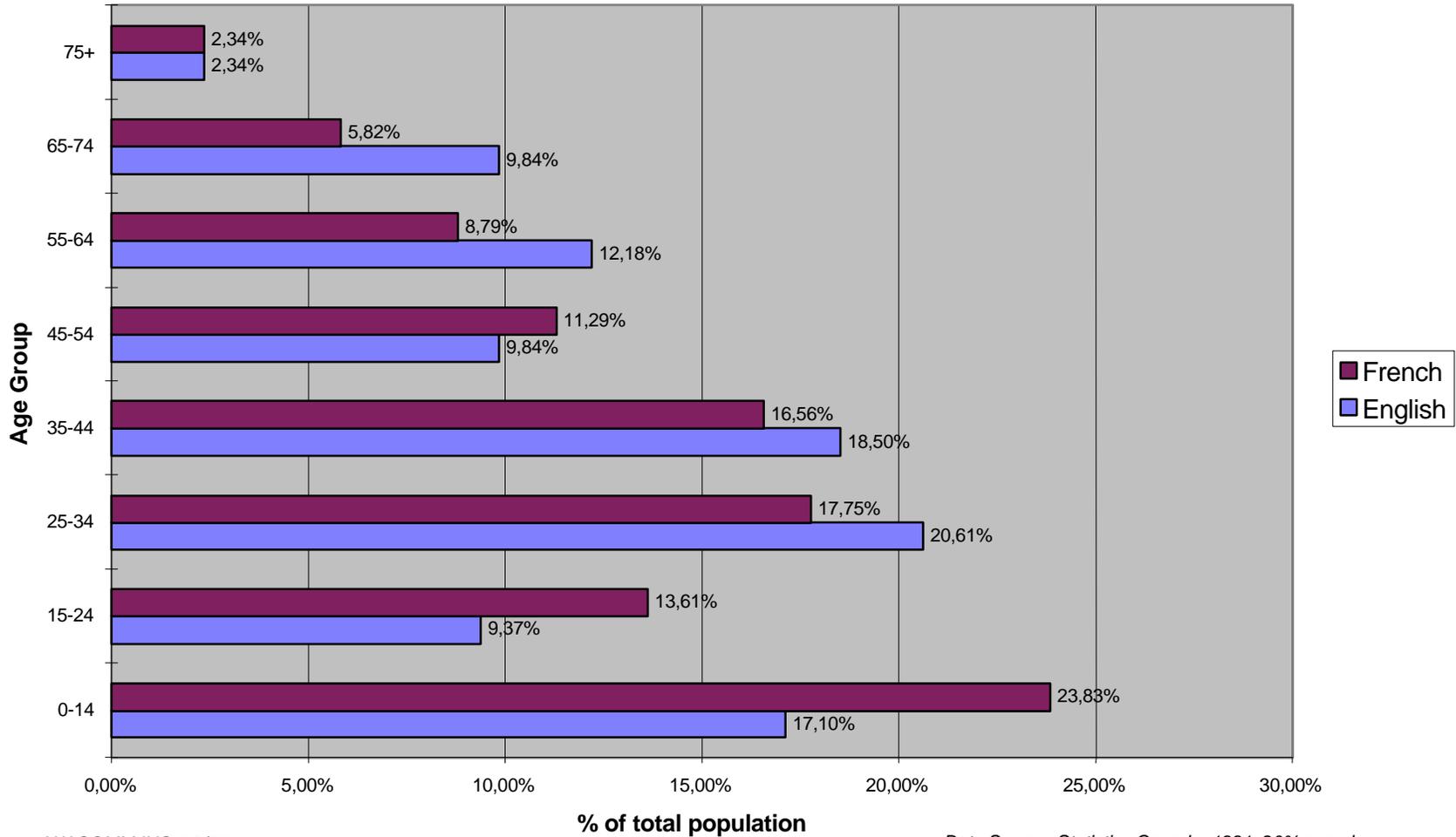
- the FOLS-English migrants make up 18.97% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the highest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up .74% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

The FOLS-English population in this region is small, ageing and is very dependent on migrants to maintain its population numbers. The region contains the Chicoutimi-Jonqui re CMA which has 1 600 FOLS-English out of a CMA population of 159 595 or 1.1%.

Figure 11 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 02- Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean

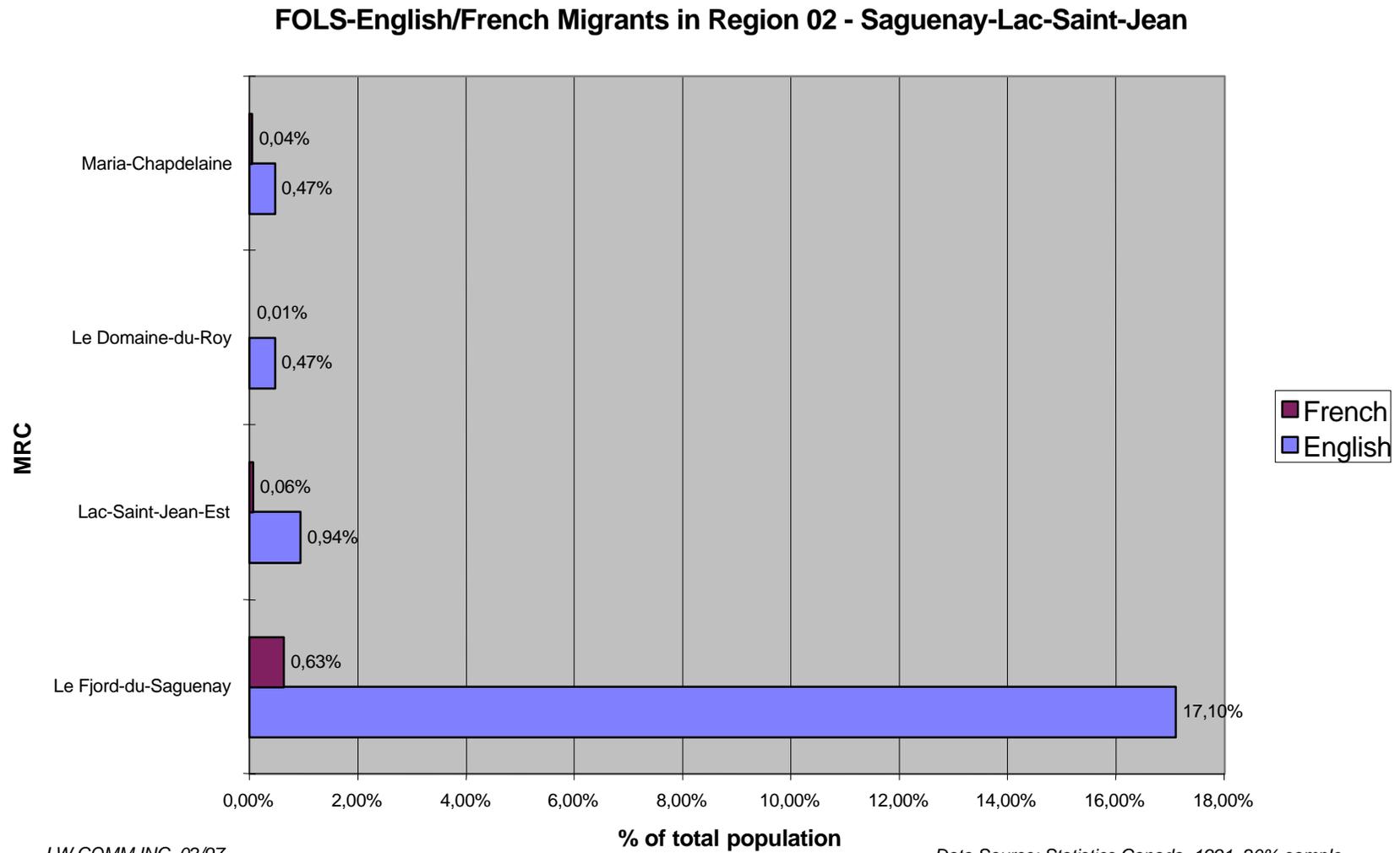
### FOLS Age Structure - Region 02 - Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean



J W COMM INC. 02/97

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1991. 20% sample.

Figure 12 FOLS-English/French migrants - Region 02 – Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean



J W COMM INC. 02/97

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1991. 20% sample.

## Quebec - Administrative Region 03

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 11 985 is distributed across 7 MRC's
- the total FOLS-English population is 11 985 or 1.97% of the region's total population
- the majority of the FOLS-English population (9 495) is found in the Communauté urbaine de Québec
- 3 195 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 26.66% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 4<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec
- 1 670 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 13.93% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 37.36 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 34.27 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec

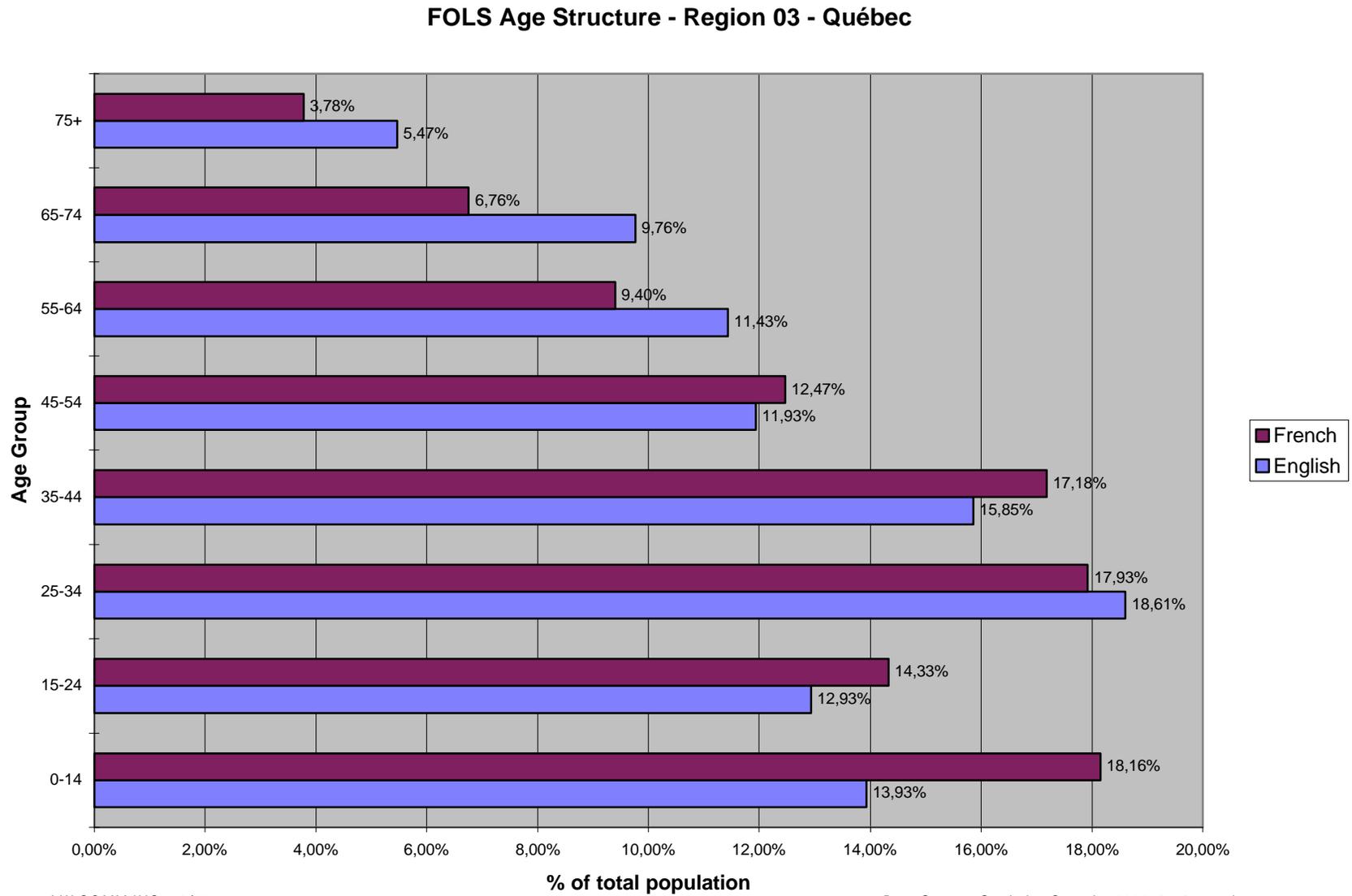
### Mobility

- the FOLS-English migrants make up 14.1% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the 4<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up 1.36% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

The population is ageing. Migration plays an important role in maintaining the population size. The region contains a major urban area, the Quebec CMA, the major part of which is in the 03 region on the North shore of the Saint-Lawrence River. The second largest CMA in Quebec, the Quebec CMA contains 12 680 FOLS-English which is 2.1% of the CMA total population of 654 800.

Figure 13 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 03 - Quebec

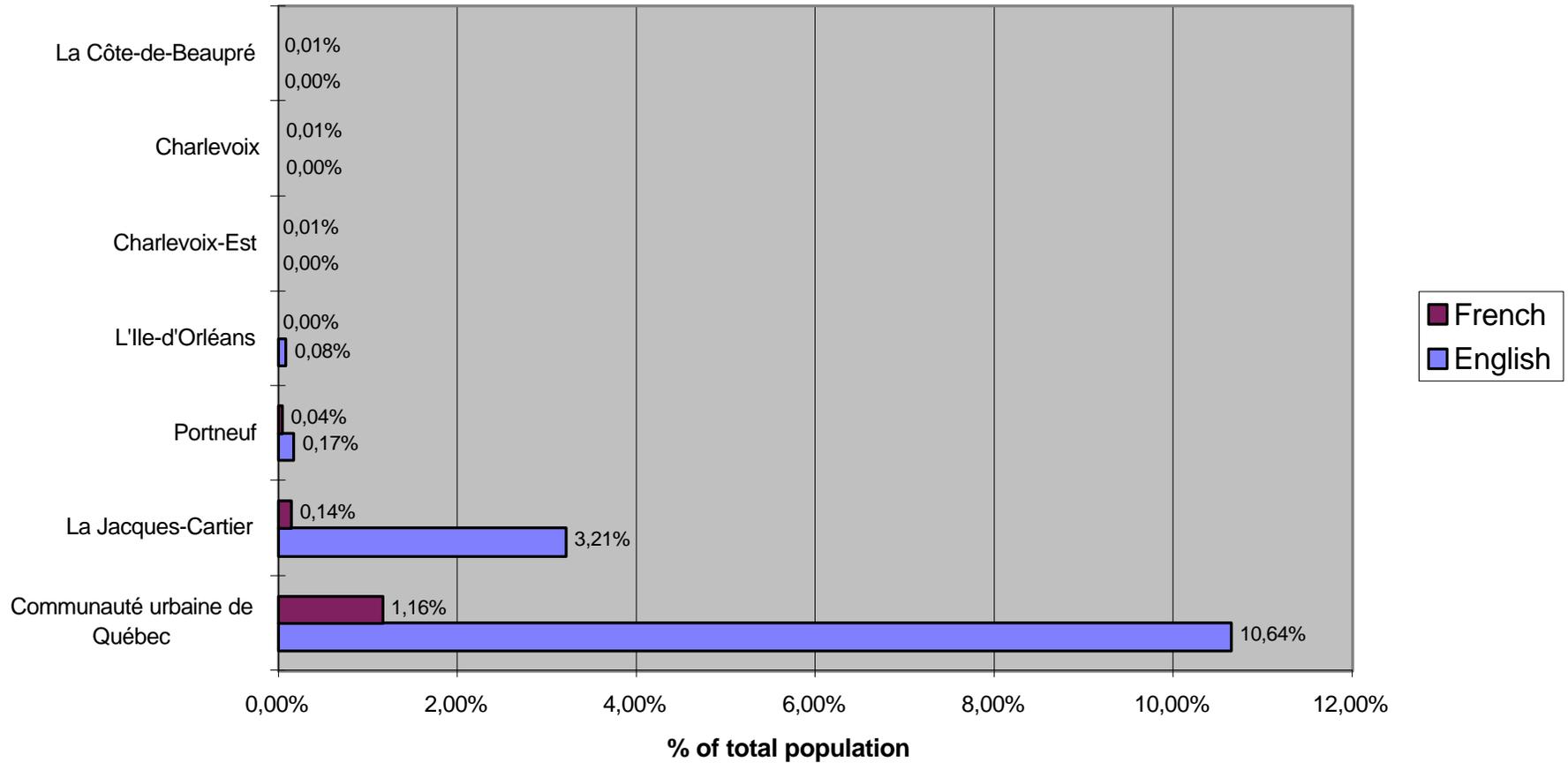


J W COMM INC. 02/97

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1991. 20% sample.

Figure 14 FOLS-English/French migrants - Region 03 - Quebec

### FOLS-English/French Migrants in Region 03 - Québec



J W COMM INC. 02/97

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1991. 20% sample.

## Mauricie-Bois-Francs - Administrative Region 04

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 458 590 is spread across 10 MRC's
- the total FOLS-English population is 5 100 or 1.11% of the region's total population
- the majority of the FOLS-English population (2 875) is found in 2 MRC's
- the Francheville MRC has 1 785 FOLS-English and the Drummond MRC has 1,090
- 1 360 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 26.67% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in Quebec
- 770 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 15.1% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 38.69 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 34.28 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in Quebec

### Mobility

- the FOLS-English migrants make up 7.65% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the 8<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up .52% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

The FOLS-English population in this region is small, ageing and has a very low migrant population. It is divided between two MRC's. The region also contains the Trois-Rivières CMA which contains 1 765 FOLS-English or 1.4% of the CMA total population of 134 890.

Figure 15 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 04 – Mauricie-Bois-Francs

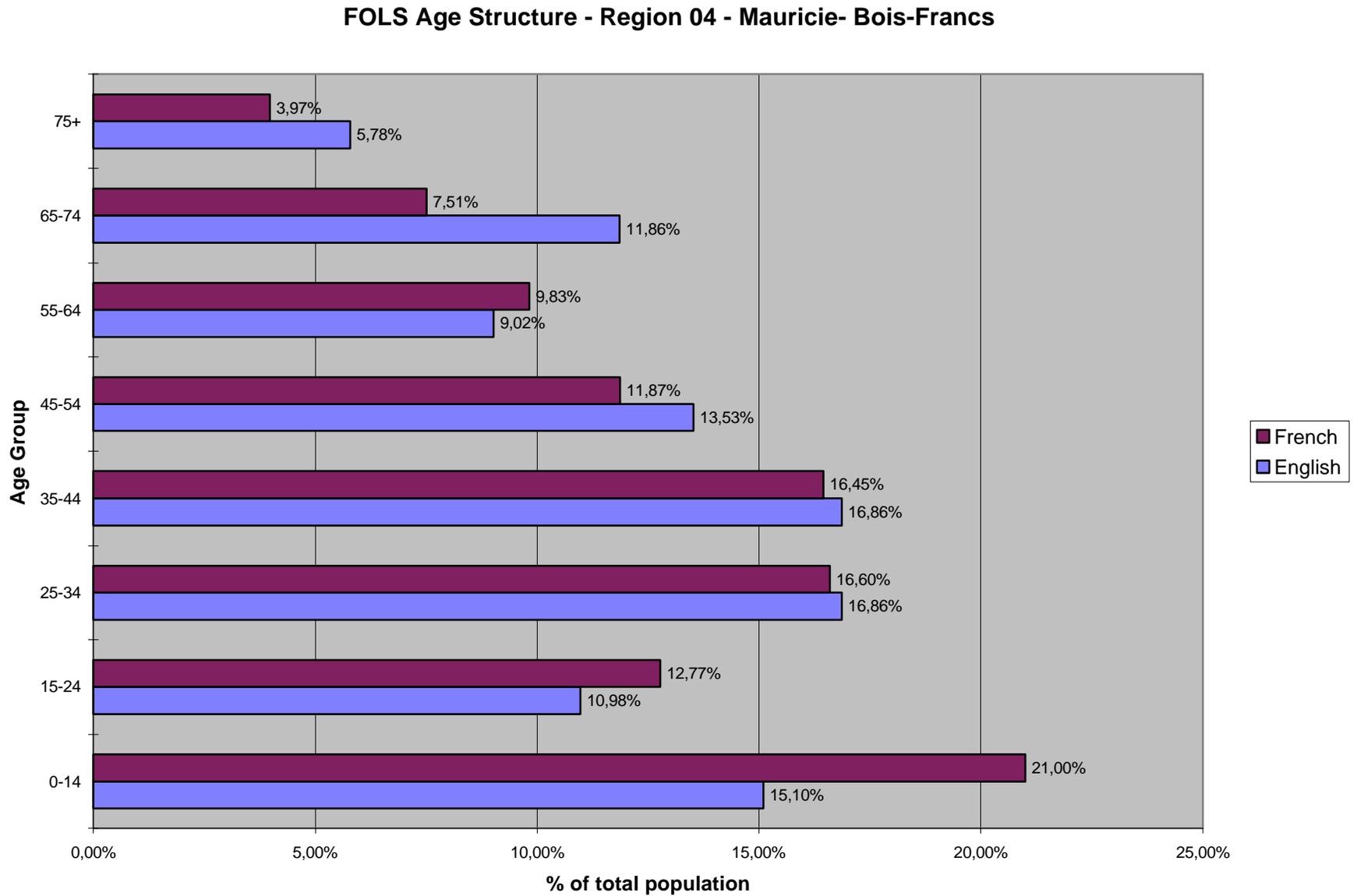
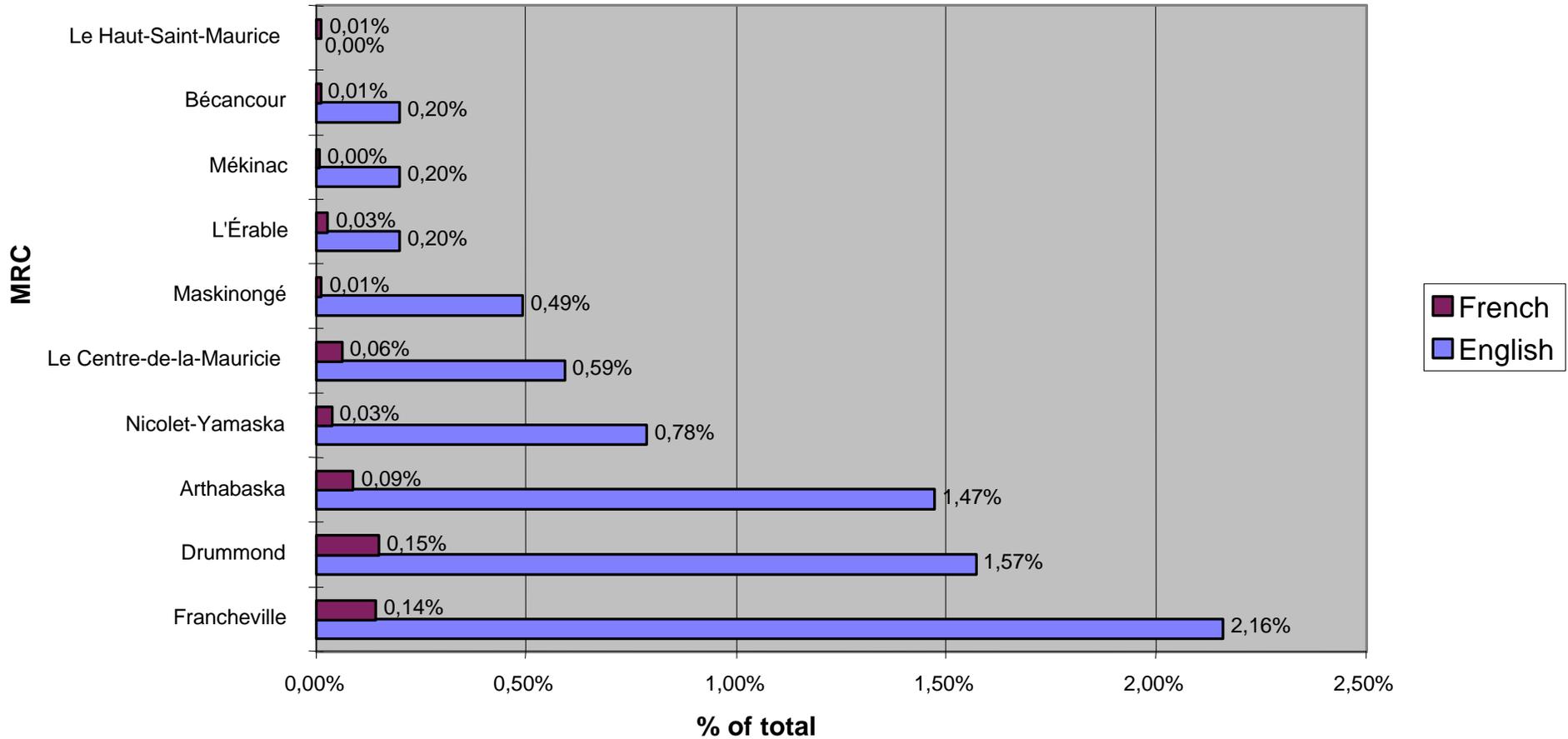


Figure 16 FOLS-English/French migrants - Region 04 – Mauricie-Bois-Francs

### FOLS-English/French Migrants in Region 04 - Mauricie-Bois-Francs



J W COMM INC. 02/97

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1991. 20% sample.

## **Estrie - Administrative Region 05**

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 263 585 is spread across 7 MRC's
- the total FOLS-English population is 23 100 or 8.76% of the region's total population
- the majority of the FOLS-English population (15 925) is found in 2 MRC's
- the Sherbrooke MRC has 8 145 FOLS-English and the Memphrémagog MRC has 7 780
- 7 315 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 31.67% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the highest in Quebec
- 3 765 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 16.3% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 39.75 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 32.75 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the highest in Quebec

### Mobility

- the FOLS-English migrants make up 5.69% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up 1.19% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

The FOLS-English population in this region is mostly rural with only 40% of the population in the Sherbrooke CMA. The CMA contains 8 995 FOLS-English people that make up 6.8% of the CMA total population of 136 705. The FOLS-English population in this region is the most aged in all of Quebec. With its ageing rural population and low proportion of migrants the region's FOLS-English population is likely to decrease dramatically over the next ten years.

Figure 17 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 05 - Estrie

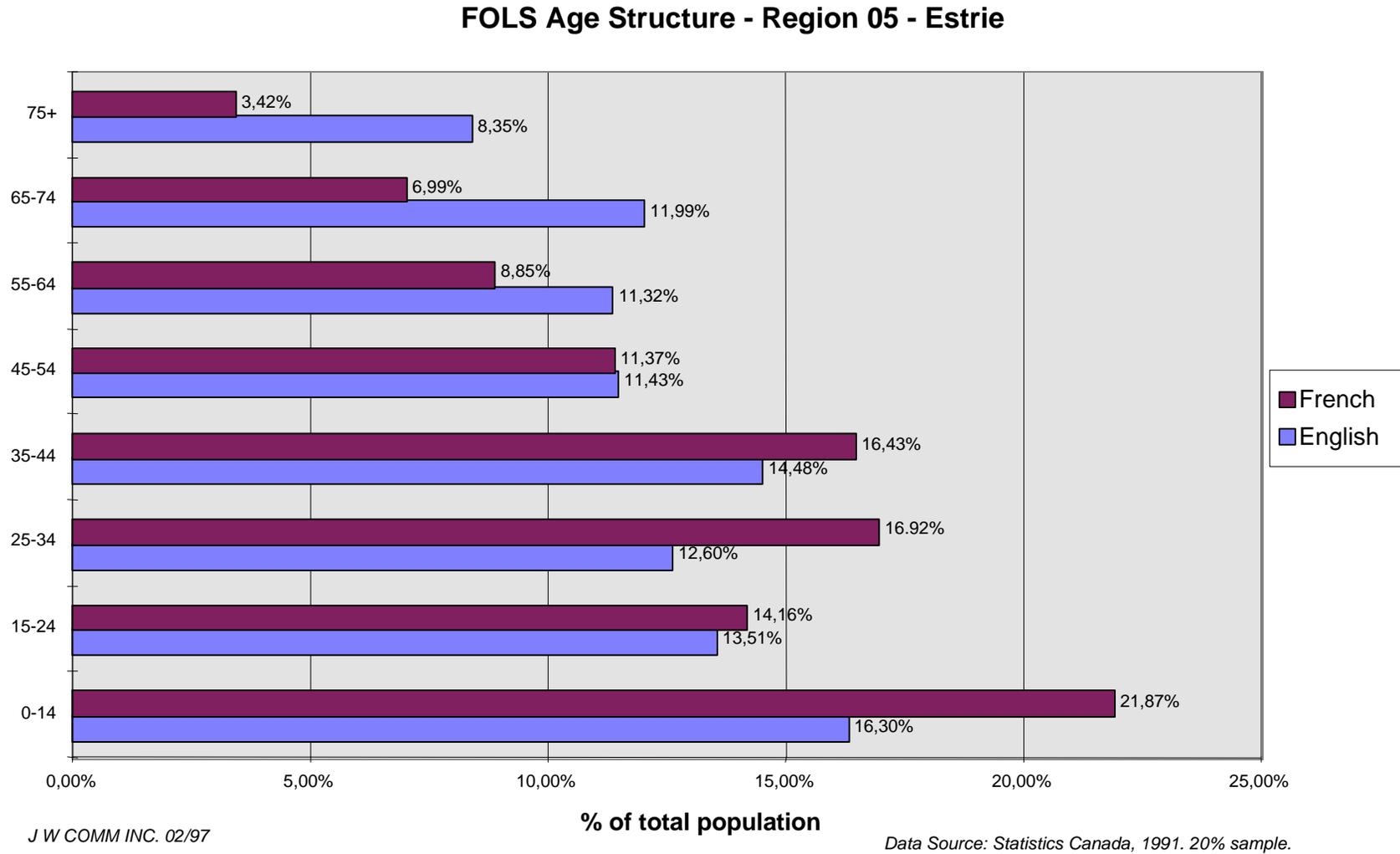
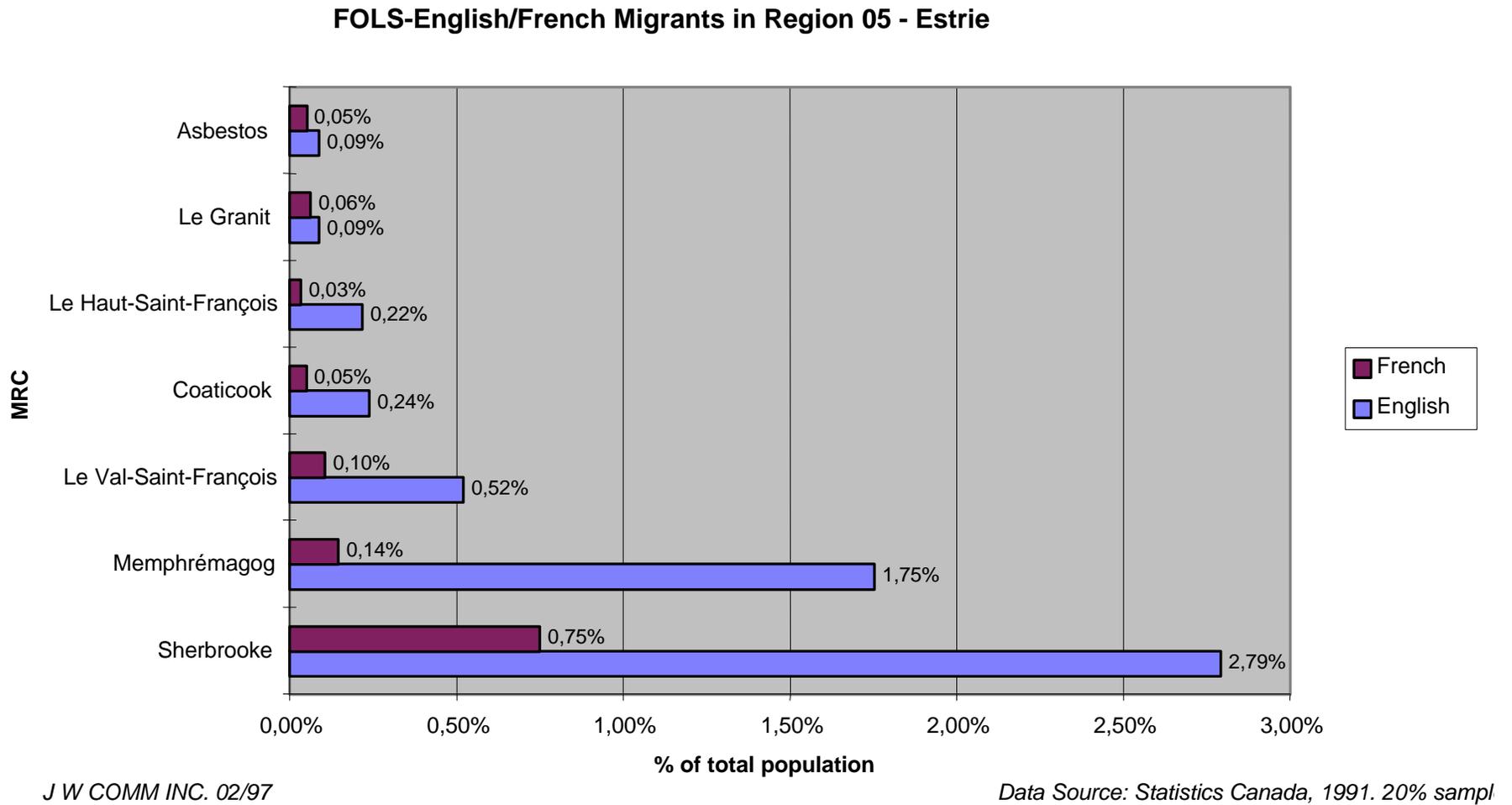


Figure 18 FOLS-English/French migrants - Region 05 - Estrie



## Montreal - Administrative Region 06

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 1 749 335 is spread across 1 MRC
- the total FOLS-English population is 502 145 or 28.7% of the region's total population
- 117 930 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 23.49% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- 83 600 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 16.65% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 34.19 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 35.74 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec

### Mobility

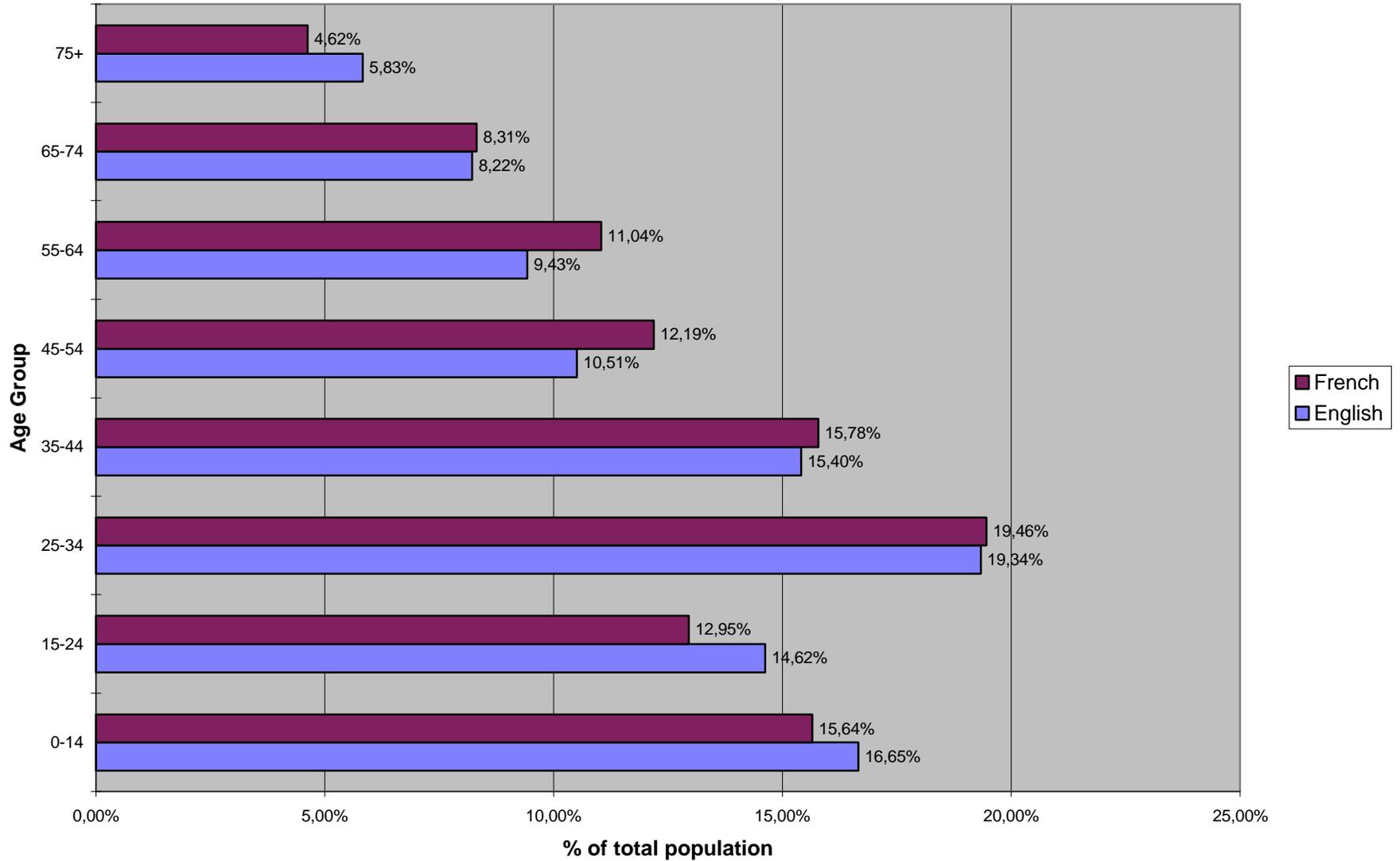
- the FOLS-English migrants make up 10.79% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up 4.73% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

The FOLS-English population in this region is slightly aged when compared to the other regions. The region is in the centre of the Montreal CMA which extends over a total of 5 regions. This region is one of three in Quebec where the median age of the FOLS-English is lower than the median age of the FOLS-French population. A complete description of the Montreal CMA is found in the main part of this report.

Figure 19 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 06 - Montreal

**FOLS Age Structure - Region 06 - Montréal**



## Outaouais - Administrative Region 07

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 281 735 is spread across 5 MRC's
- the total FOLS-English population is 46 585 or 16.54% of the region's total population
- the majority of the FOLS-English population (25 550) is found in the Communauté urbaine de l'Outaouais MRC
- 8 355 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 17.93% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest in Quebec
- 9 505 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 20.4% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 4<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 32.88 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 31.63 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec

### Mobility

- the FOLS-English migrants make up 17.49% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up 5.15% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

The region contains Quebec's third largest urban centre, the Hull CMA and the second largest FOLS-English population outside of Montreal. The FOLS-English population is young. The population age structure appears stable. Population may increase due to high migration into the region and the young age structure.

Figure 20 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 07 - Outaouais

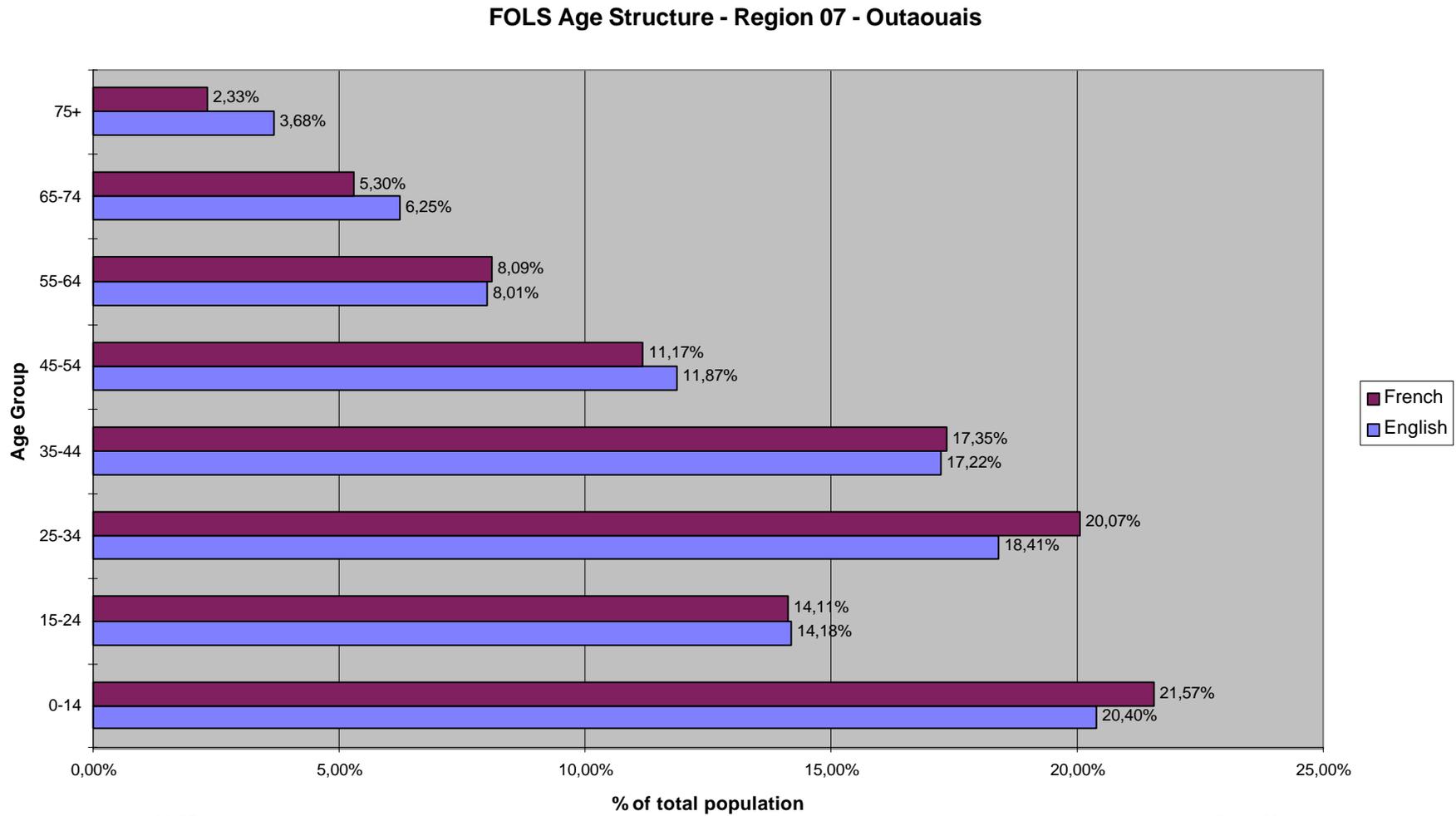
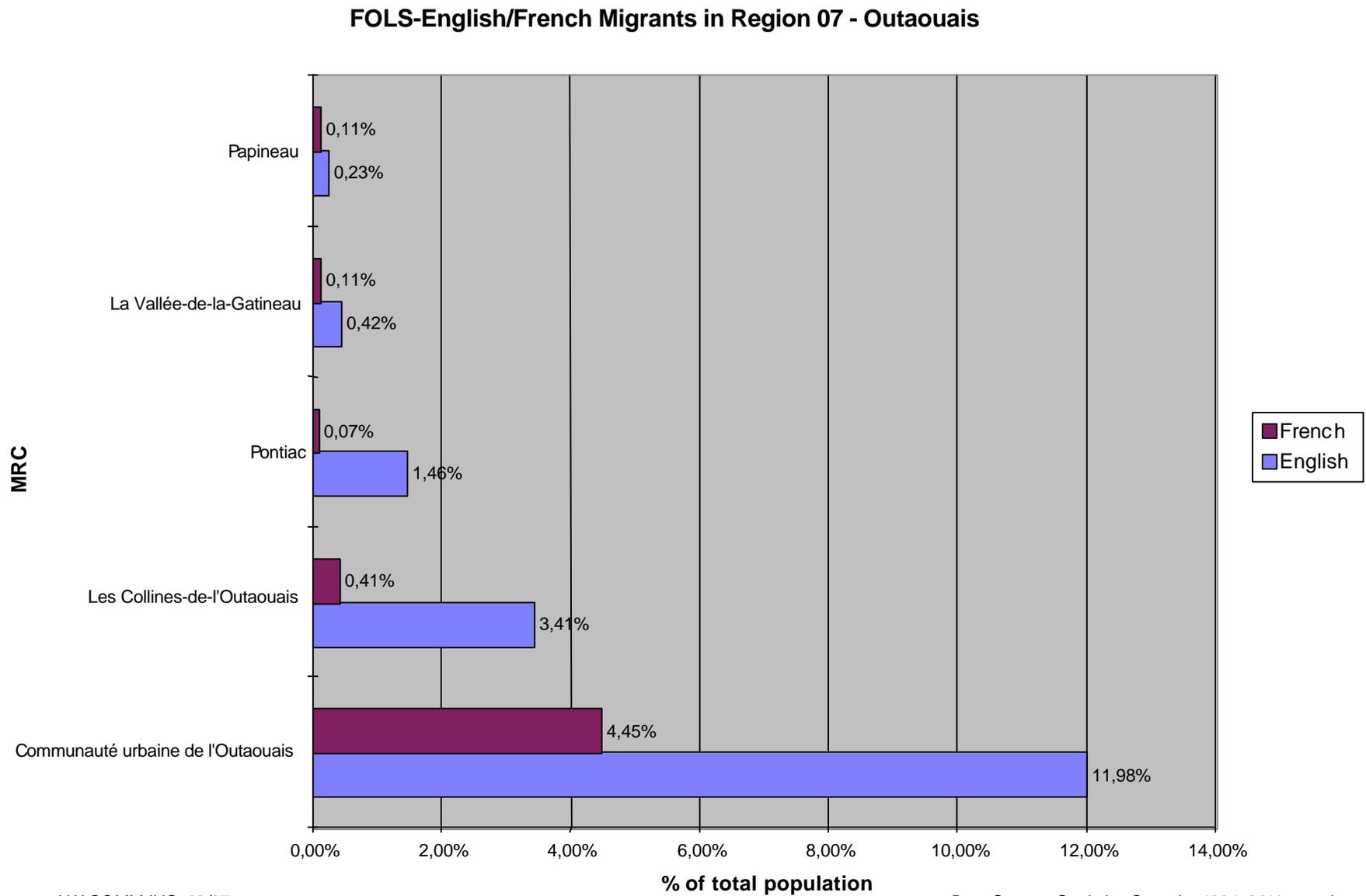


Figure 21 FOLS-English/French migrants – Region 07 - Outaouais



## **Abitibi - Témiscamingue - Administrative Region 08**

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 150 625 is spread across 5 MRC's
- the total FOLS-English population is 6 190 or 4.11% of the region's total population
- the majority of the FOLS-English population (5 675) is spread across 3 MRC's
- the Témiscamingue MRC has 2 330 FOLS-English, the Rouyn-Noranda MRC has 1 700 and the Vallée-de-l'Or MRC has 1 645
- 1 405 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 22.7% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- 1 175 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 18.98% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 33.98 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 30.65 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec

### Mobility

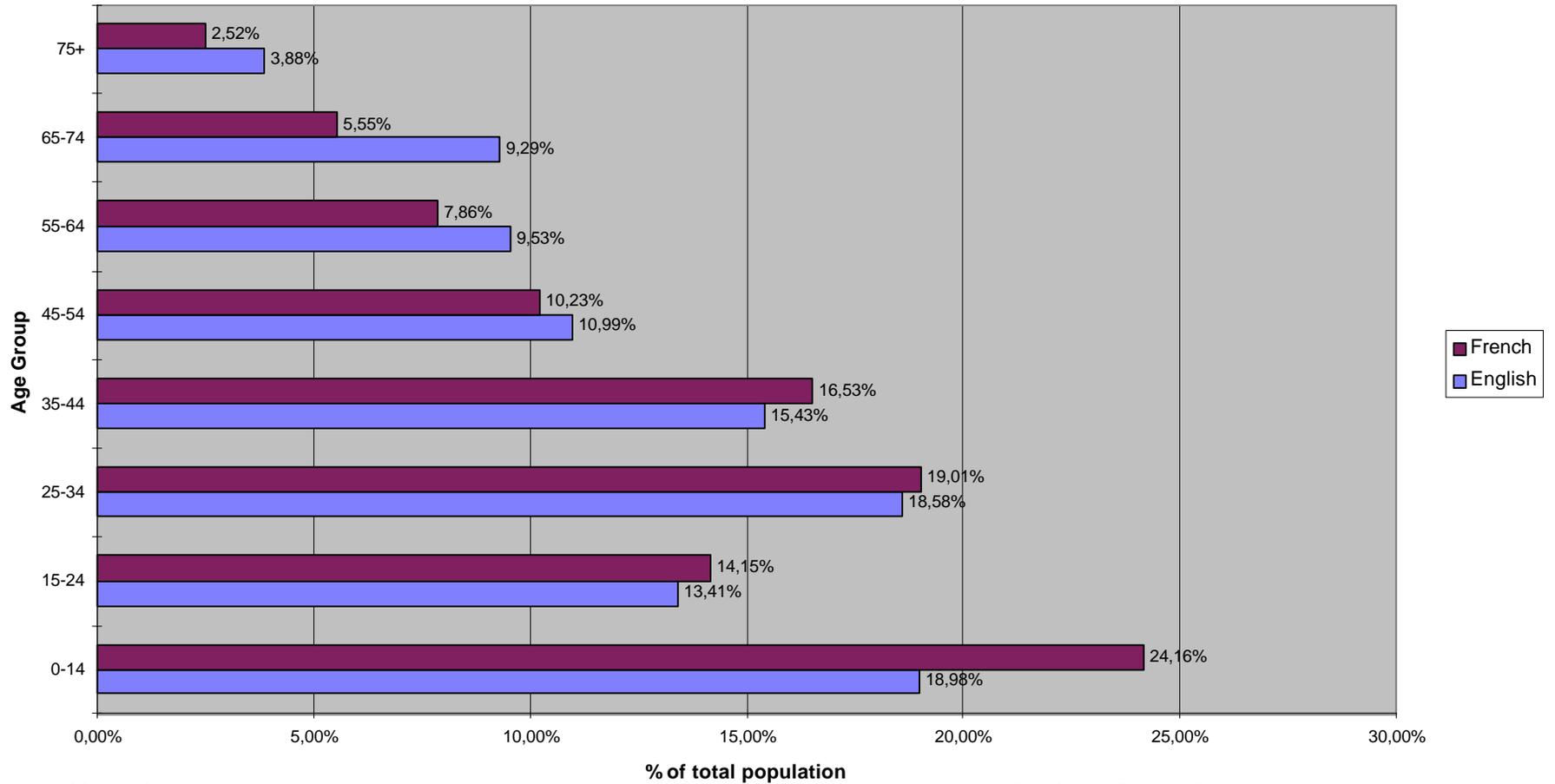
- the FOLS-English migrants make up 9.53% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the 7<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up 1.02% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

The FOLS-English population in this region is small and spread-out across three MRC's. It does not present a profile of a rapidly ageing population and reflects the general profile of the English in Quebec. Migrants may play an important part in the local population dynamic.

Figure 22 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 08 – Abitibi-Témiscamingue

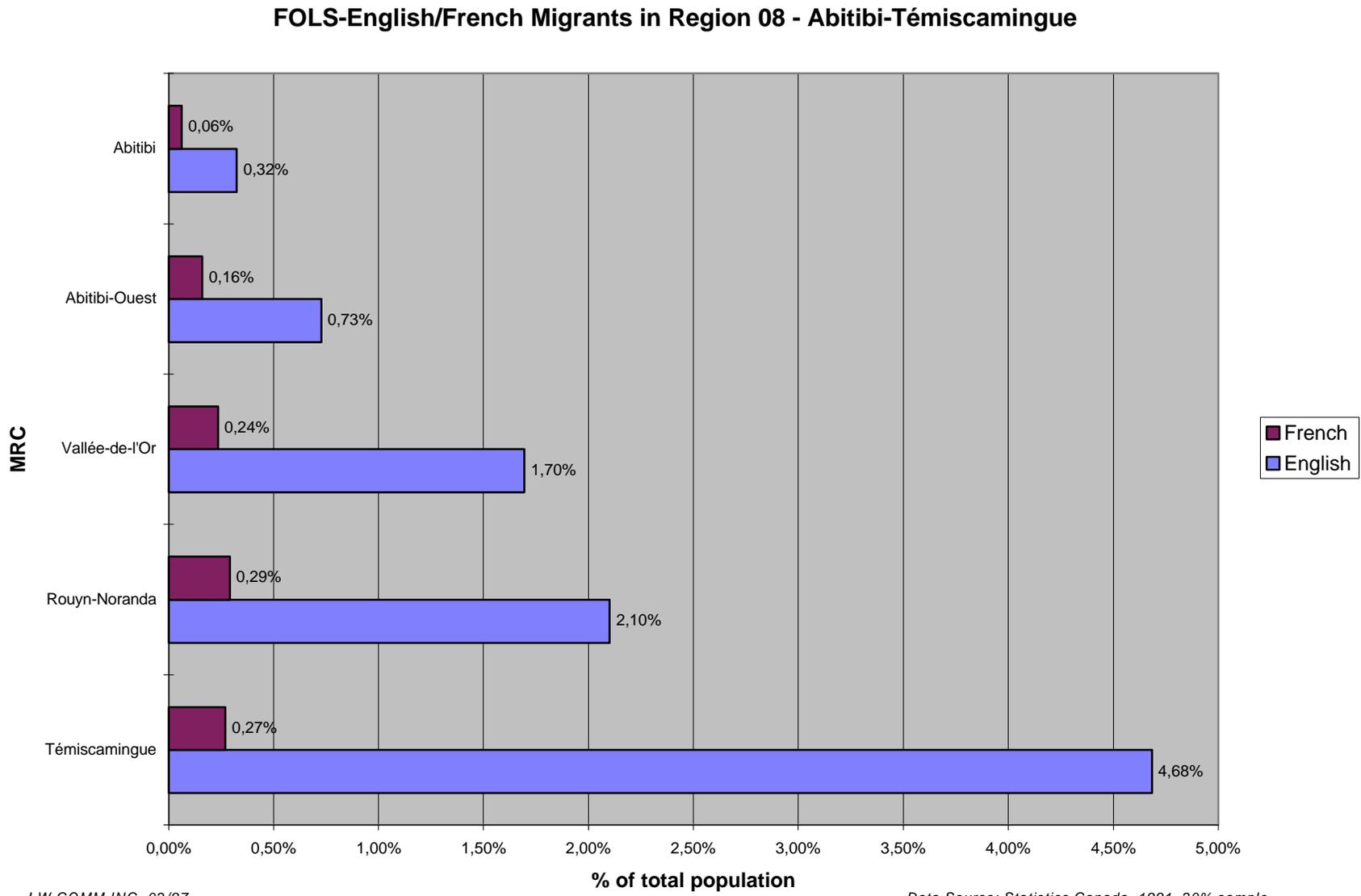
### FOLS Age Structure - Region 08 - Abitibi-Témiscamingue



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Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1991. 20% sample.

Figure 23 FOLS-English/French migrants – Region 08 – Abitibi-Témiscamingue



## Côte-Nord - Administrative Region 09

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 102 540 is spread across 4 MRC's
- the total FOLS-English population is 5 800 or 5.66% of the region's total population
- the majority of the FOLS-English population (1 590) is found in the Sept-Rivières – Caniapiscau MRC
- 965 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 16.64% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest in Quebec
- 1 200 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 20.69% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 30.88 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 30.8 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest in Quebec

### Mobility

- the FOLS-English migrants make up 3.1% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the lowest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up 0.52% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

The FOLS-English population in this region is small, young and scattered throughout a huge area with one major concentration in the Sept-Rivières – Caniapiscau MRC. The population can be expected to change significantly over the next ten years due to the low proportion of migrants moving into the region unless out-migration is low and natural increase is high.

Figure 24 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 09 – Côte-Nord

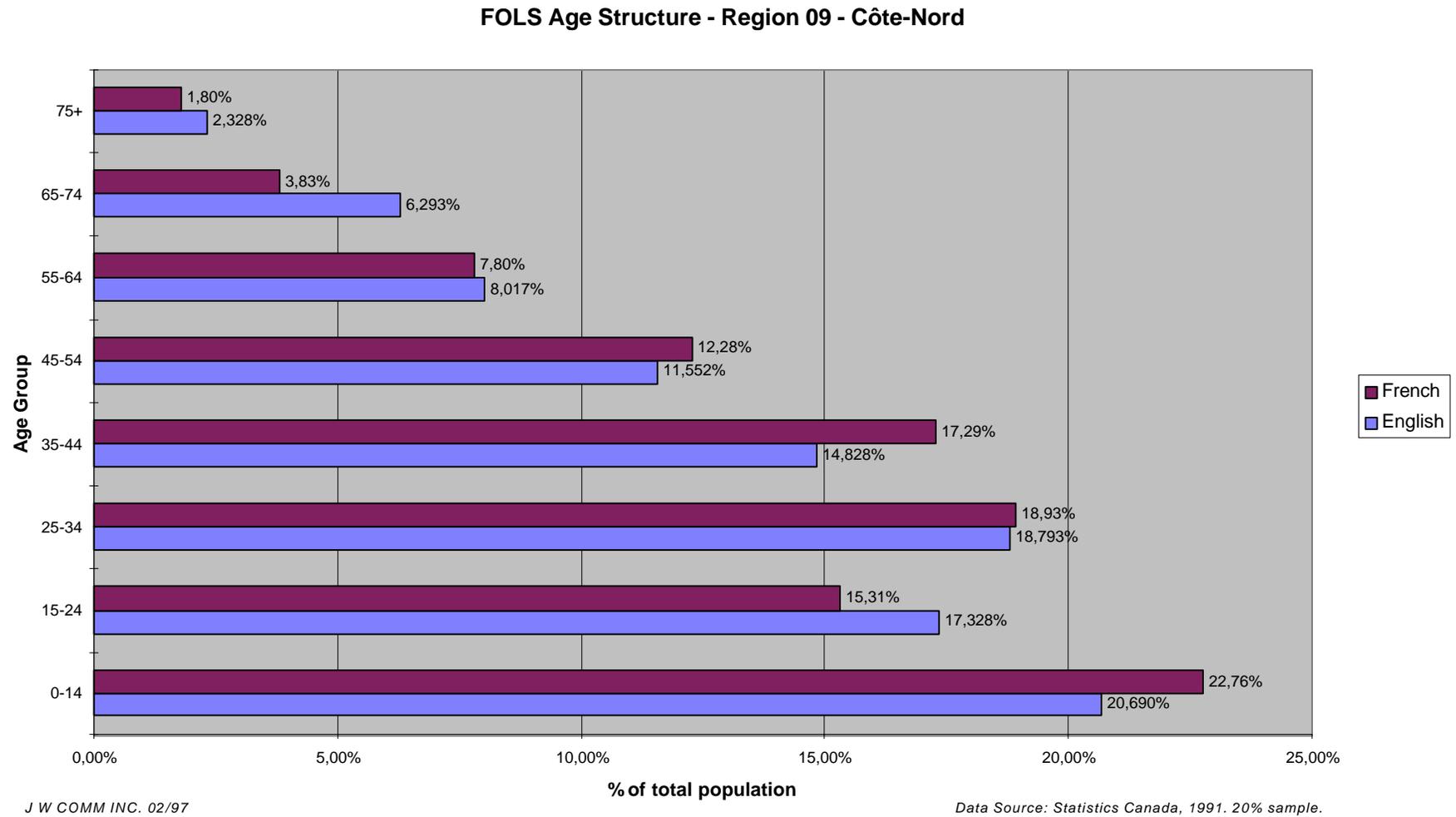
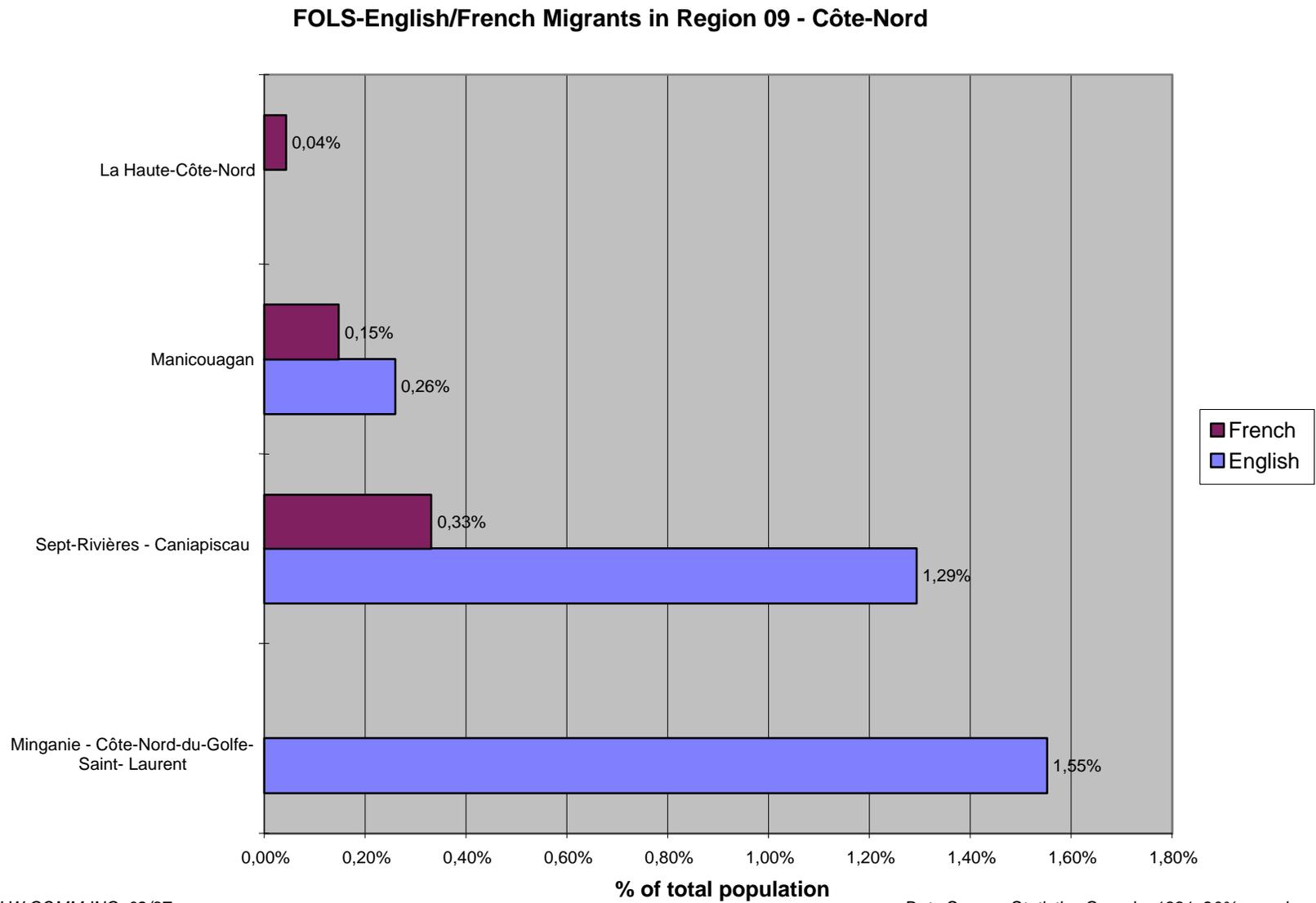


Figure 25 FOLS-English/French migrants – Region 09 – Côte-Nord



## **Nord-Du-Québec - Administrative Region 10**

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 36 265 is spread across 1 MRC
- the total FOLS-English population is 8 760 or 24.16% of the region's total population
- 430 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 4.91% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the lowest in Quebec
- 2 080 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 23.74% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the highest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 24.89 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 26.83 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the lowest in Quebec

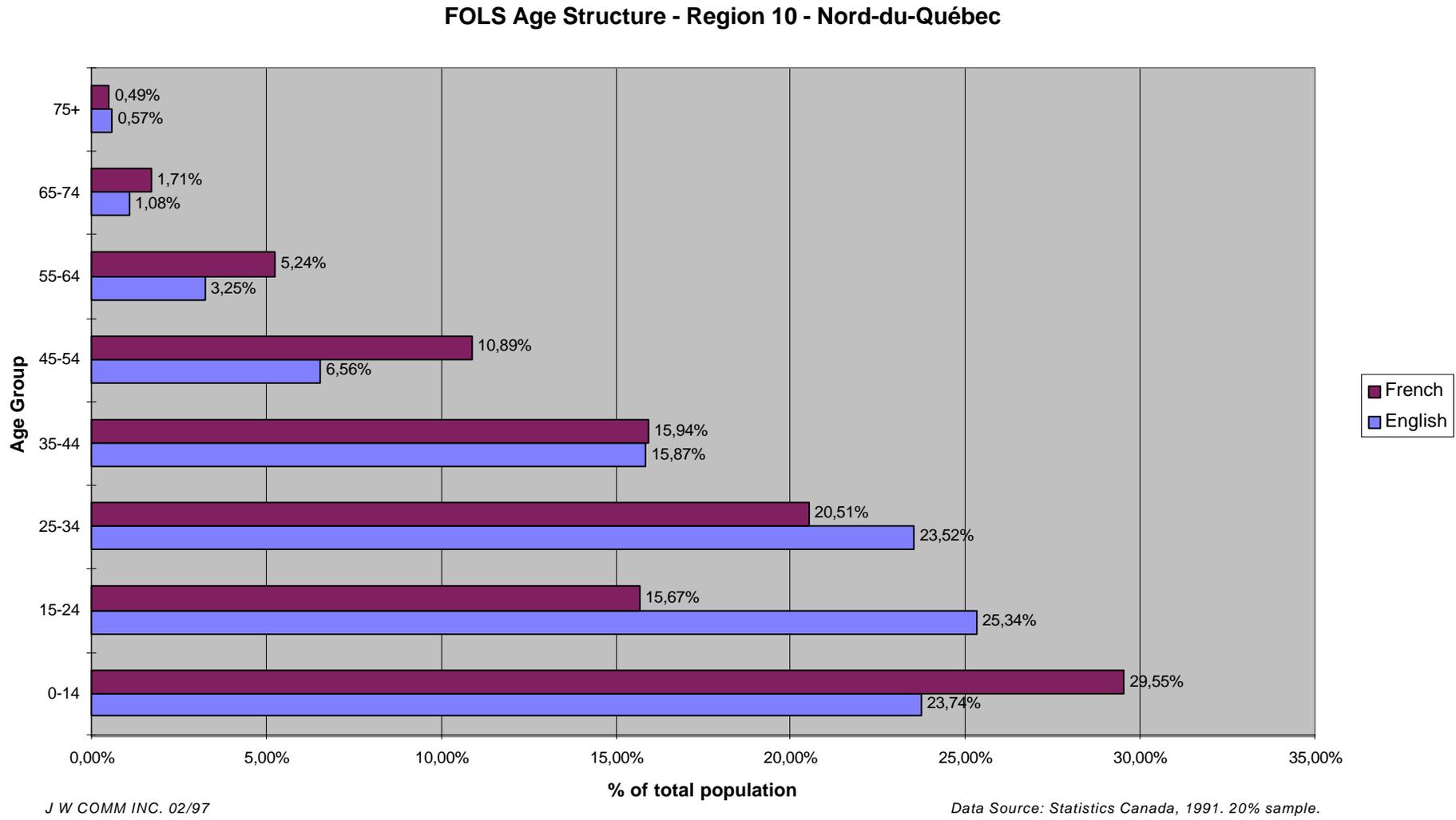
### Mobility

- the FOLS-English migrants make up 3.71% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up 0.67% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

The small FOLS-English population is scattered across a very large area and is the youngest in Quebec. Given the low proportion of migrants and high number of youth it is likely that the population is maintaining itself through natural replacement. This region has the highest regional proportion of FOLS-English in Quebec.

Figure 26 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 10 – Nord-du-Québec



## **Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine - Administrative Region 11**

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 105 070 is spread across 6 MRC's
- the total FOLS-English population is 10 595 or 10.08% of the region's total population
- the FOLS-English population is distributed across all the MRC's
- 2 725 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 25.72% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec
- 2 225 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 21% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 35.33 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 33.63 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 8<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec

### Mobility

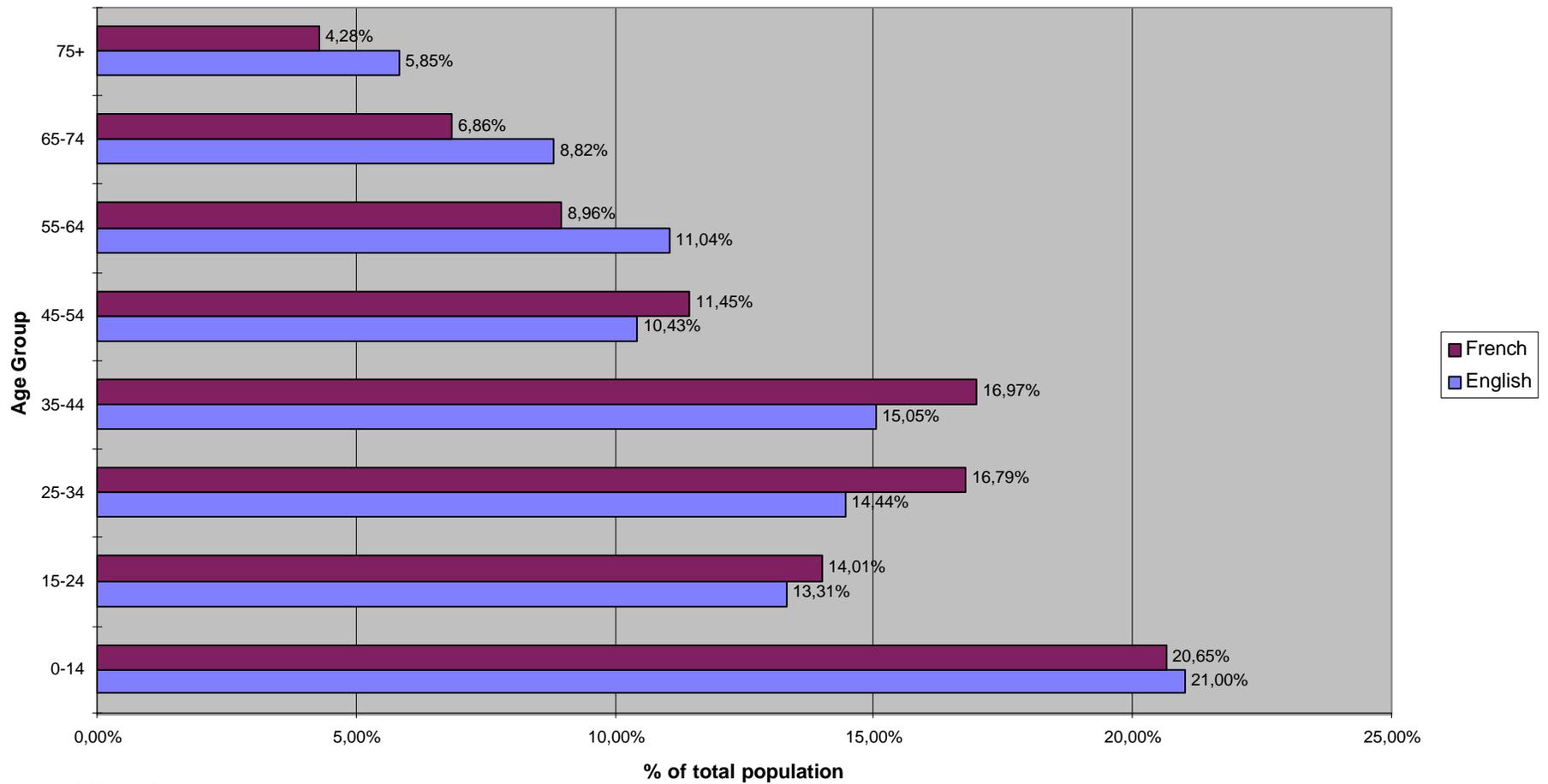
- the FOLS-English migrants make up 4.01% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up 0.41% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

The FOLS-English population in this region is showing signs of ageing. The region may be able to maintain its population due to its high proportion of youth and the small proportion of migrants moving into the region. The insular nature of Les Iles-de-la-Madeleine MRC hides a small FOLS-English population isolated from the mainland. This population may be expected to decrease more rapidly in the future if its age profile is older than the rest of the region.

Figure 27 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 11 – Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine

**FOLS Age Structure - Region 11 - Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine**

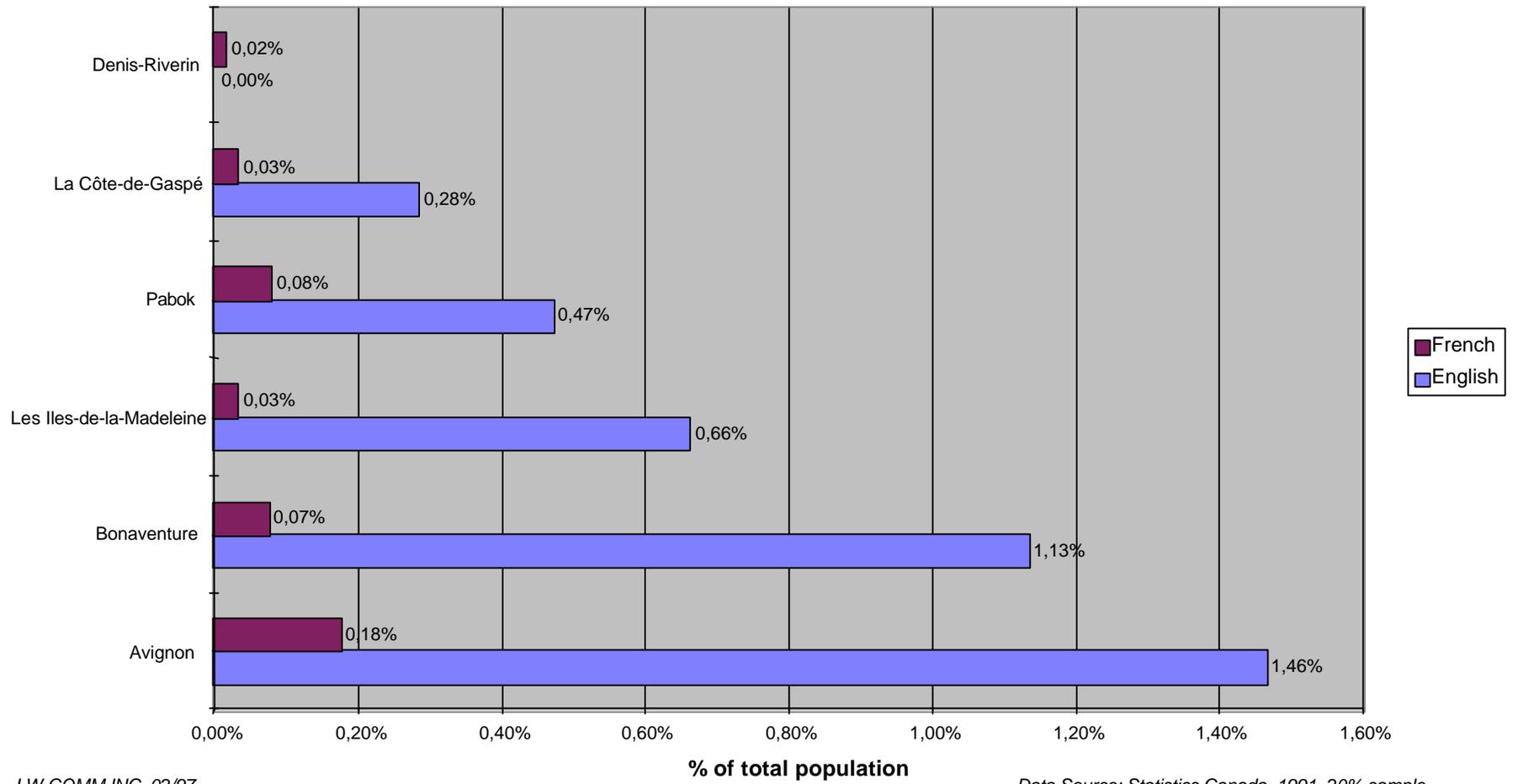


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Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1991. 20% sample.

Figure 28 FOLS-English/French migrants – Region 11 – Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine

### FOLS-English/French Migrants in Region 11 - Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine



## Chaudière-Appalaches - Administrative Region 12

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 362 855 is spread across 11 MRC's
- the total FOLS-English population is 3 285 or 0.91% of the region's total population
- the majority of the FOLS-English population (1 555) is found in 2 MRC's
- the Chutes-de-la-Chaudière MRC has 875 FOLS-English and the L'Amiante MRC has 680
- 800 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 24.35% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 8<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec
- 435 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 13.24% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the lowest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 37.4 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 32.48 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 5<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec

### Mobility

- the FOLS-English migrants make up 11.42% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the 5<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up 0.53% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

The FOLS-English population in this region is divided between two poles: the Quebec CMA urban fringe on the South shore of the Saint-Lawrence River and the L'Amiante MRC centred on the municipality of Thetford-Mines. The overall population is aged and population numbers appear to be maintained only by the high proportion of FOLS-English migrants moving into the region.

Figure 29 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 12 – Chaudière-Appalaches

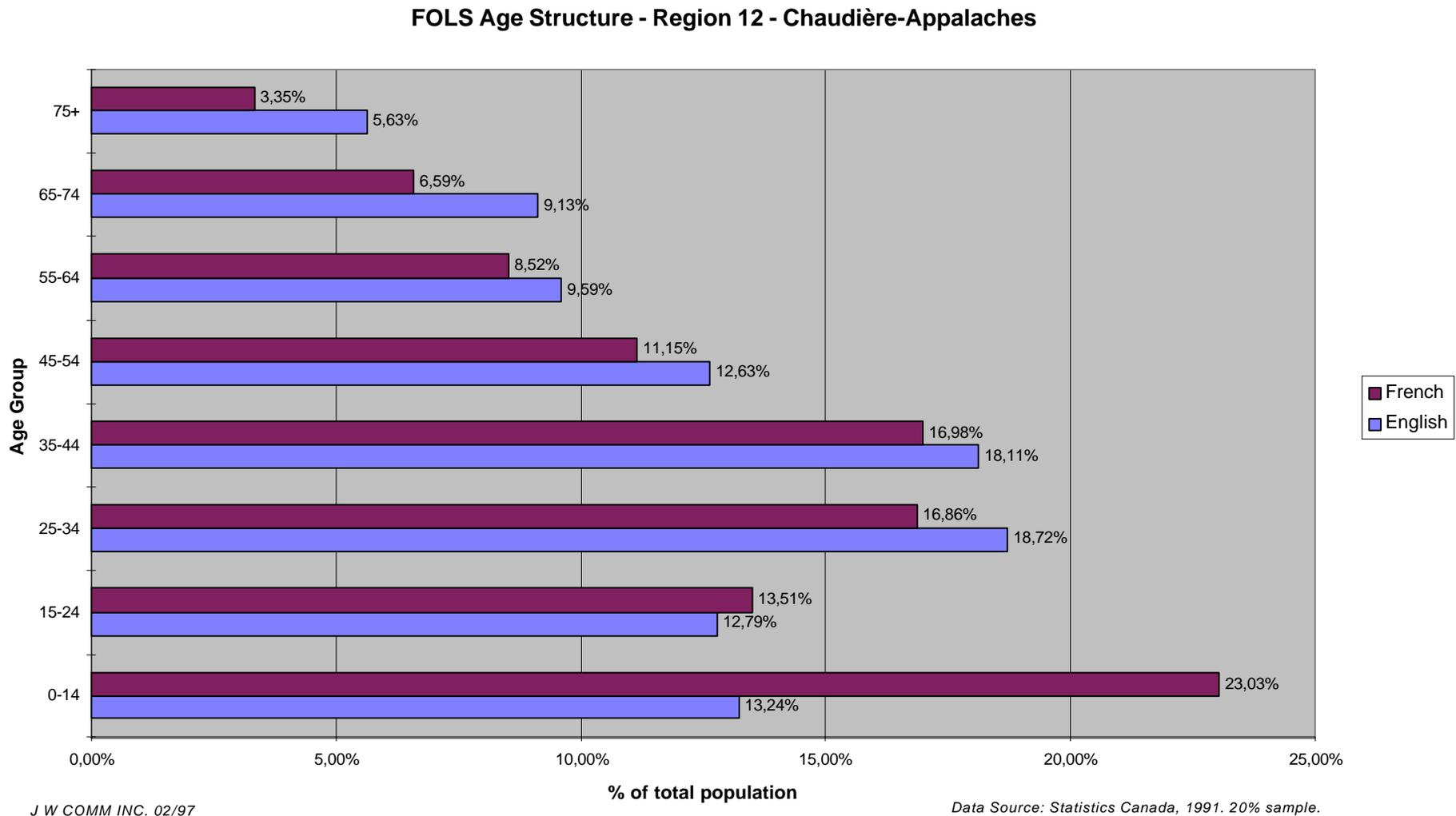
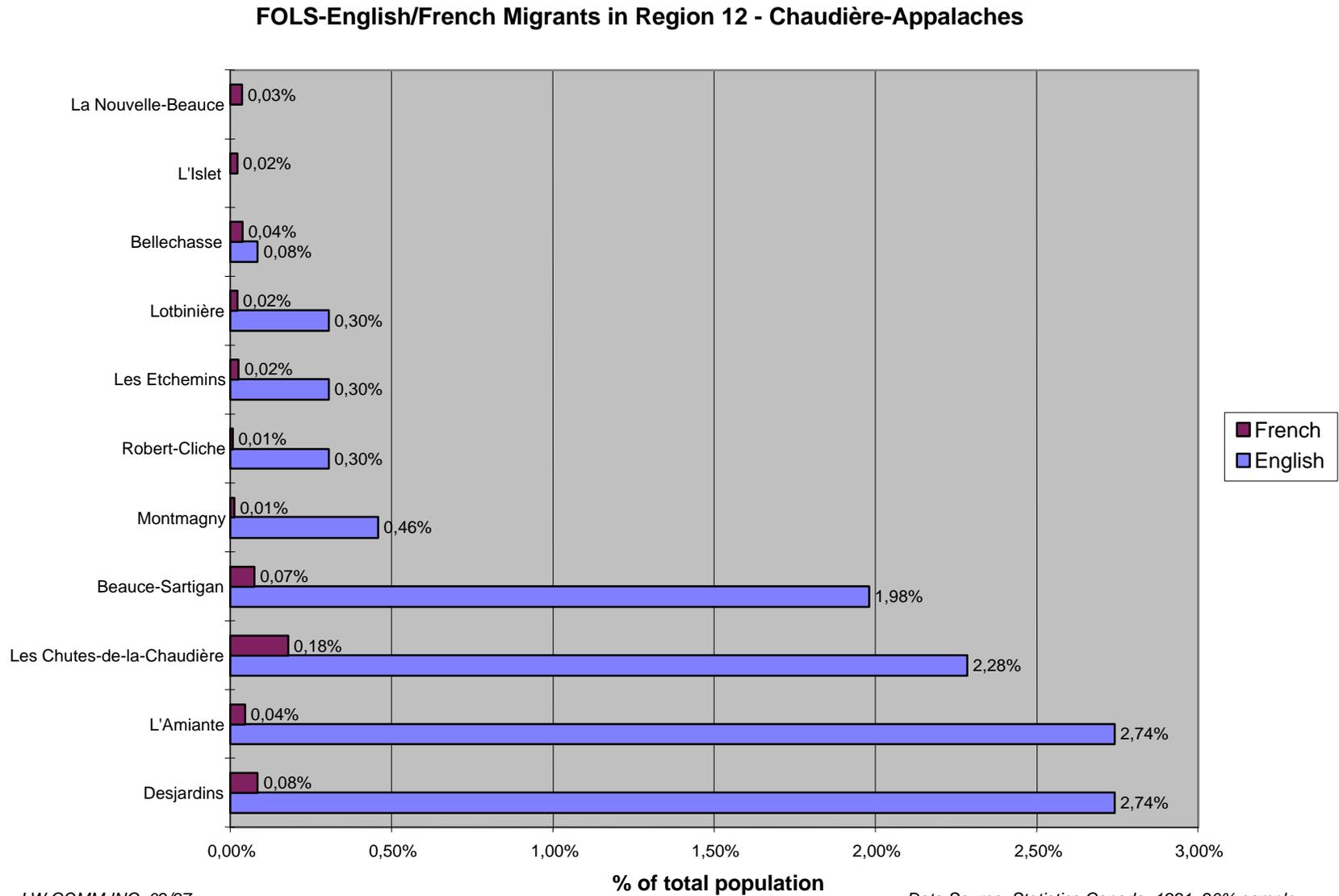


Figure 30 FOLS-English/French migrants – Region 12 – Chaudière-Appalaches



## Laval - Administrative Region 13

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 311 170 is spread across 1 MRC
- the total FOLS-English population is 39 595 or 12.72% of the region's total population
- 7 795 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 19.69% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- 7 285 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 18.4% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 32.55 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 33.62 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest in Quebec

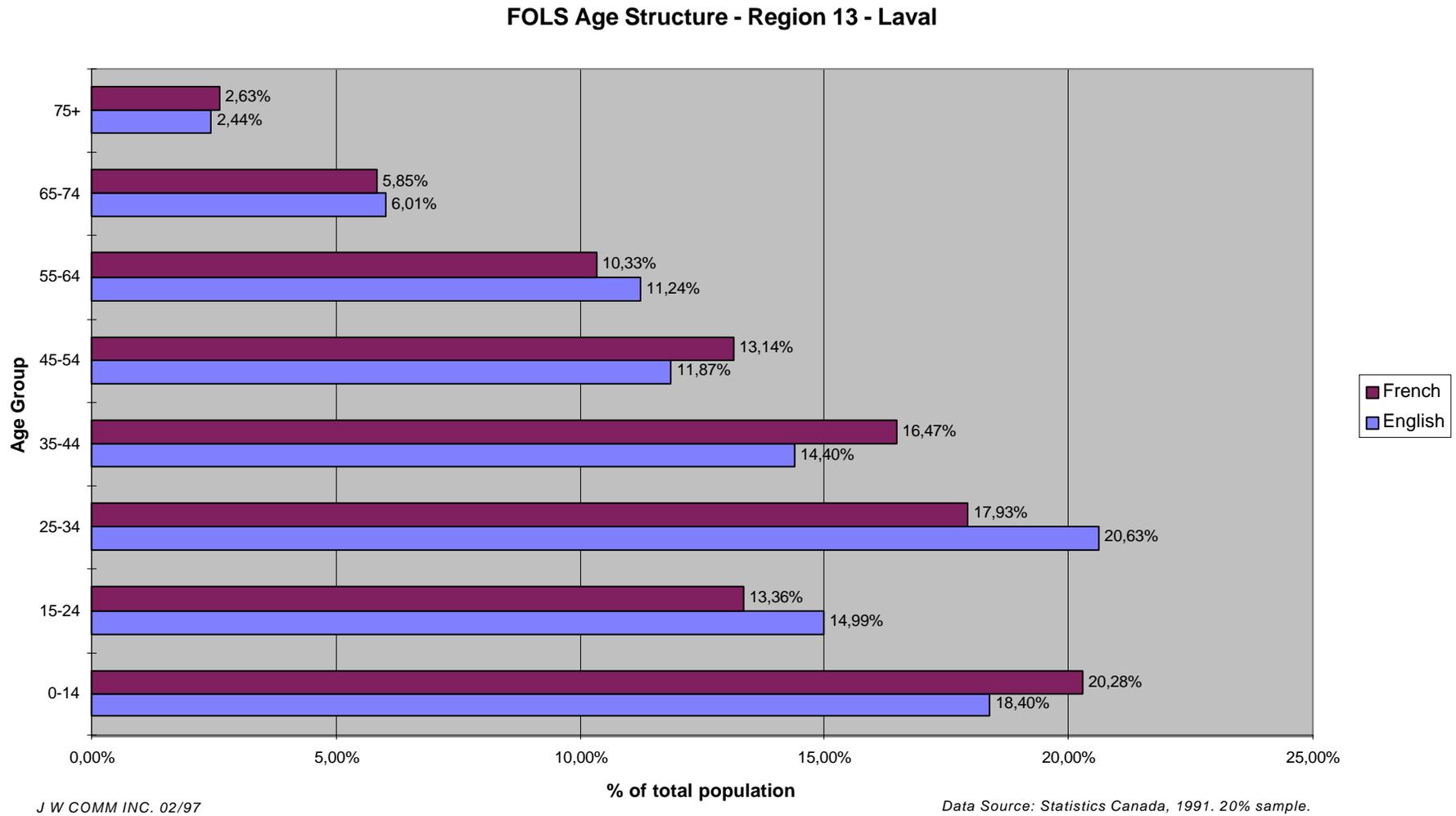
### Mobility

- the FOLS-English migrants make up 4.23% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up 1.7 % of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

Laval is part of the Montreal CMA. It has the fourth largest population of FOLS-English in Quebec. It has a young FOLS-English population and is one of three regions where the FOLS-English median age is lower than the FOLS-French. The region is likely to maintain its population numbers due to its high proportion of youth and to a somewhat lesser degree, to migrants moving into the region.

Figure 31 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 13 - Laval



## Lanaudière - Administrative Region 14

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 331 235 is spread across 6 MRC's
- the total FOLS-English population is 8 070 or 2.44% of the region's total population
- the majority of the FOLS-English population (5,295) is found in 2 MRC's
- the Les Moulins MRC has 3,285 FOLS-English and the Matawinie MRC has 2 010
- 1 865 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 23.11% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- 1 400 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 17.35% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 35.07 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 32.1 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec

### Mobility

- the FOLS-English migrants make up 3.59% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up 0.49% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

The FOLS-English population is concentrated around two poles: Les Moulins on the urban fringe of the Montreal CMA and Matawinie in the area farthest from the urban Montreal CMA. The FOLS-English population is developing an ageing profile. This will most likely continue in the future due to the low proportion of FOLS-English migrants moving into the region.

Figure 32 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 14 - Lanaudière

### FOLS Age Structure - Region 14 - Lanaudière

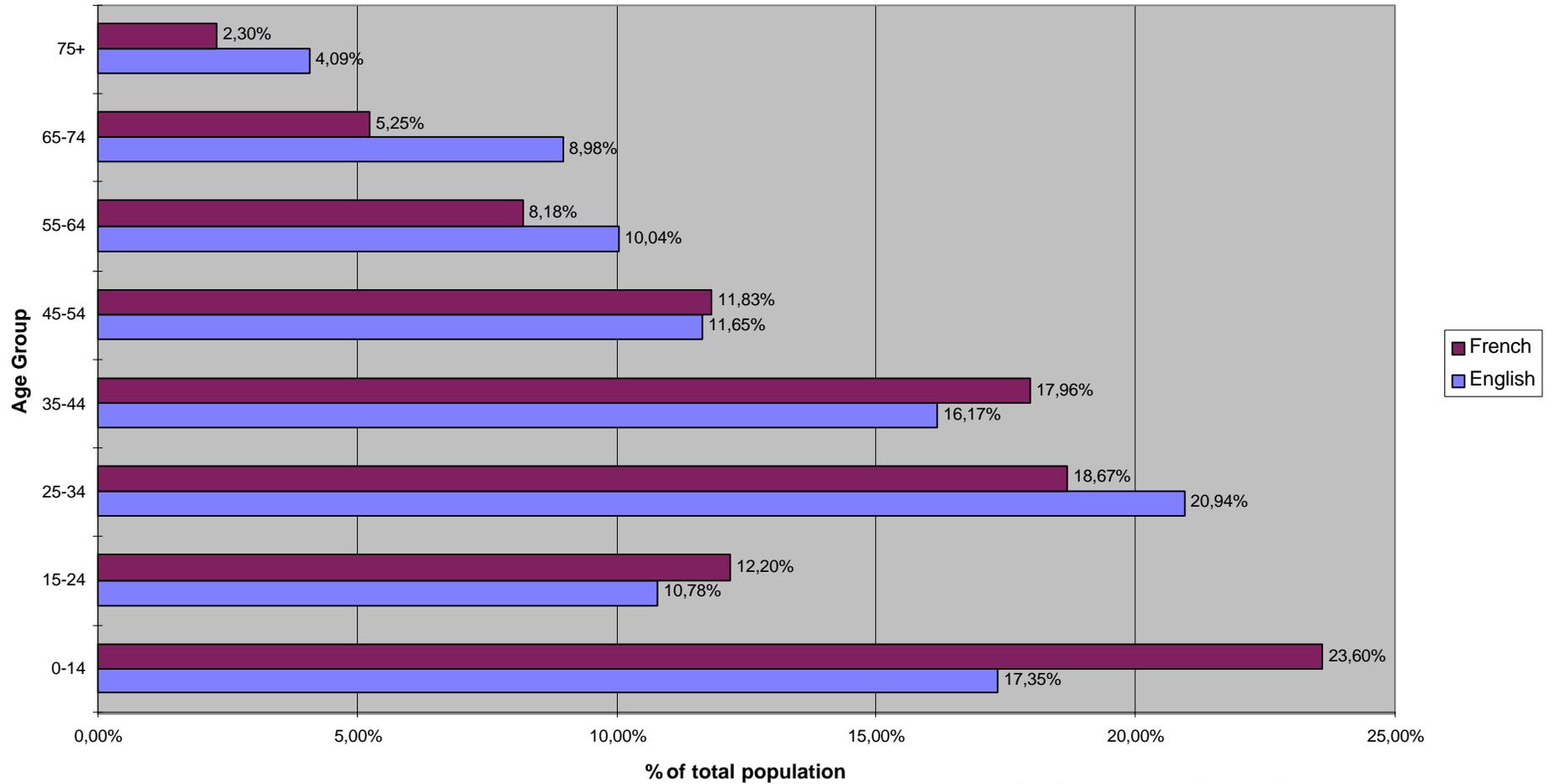
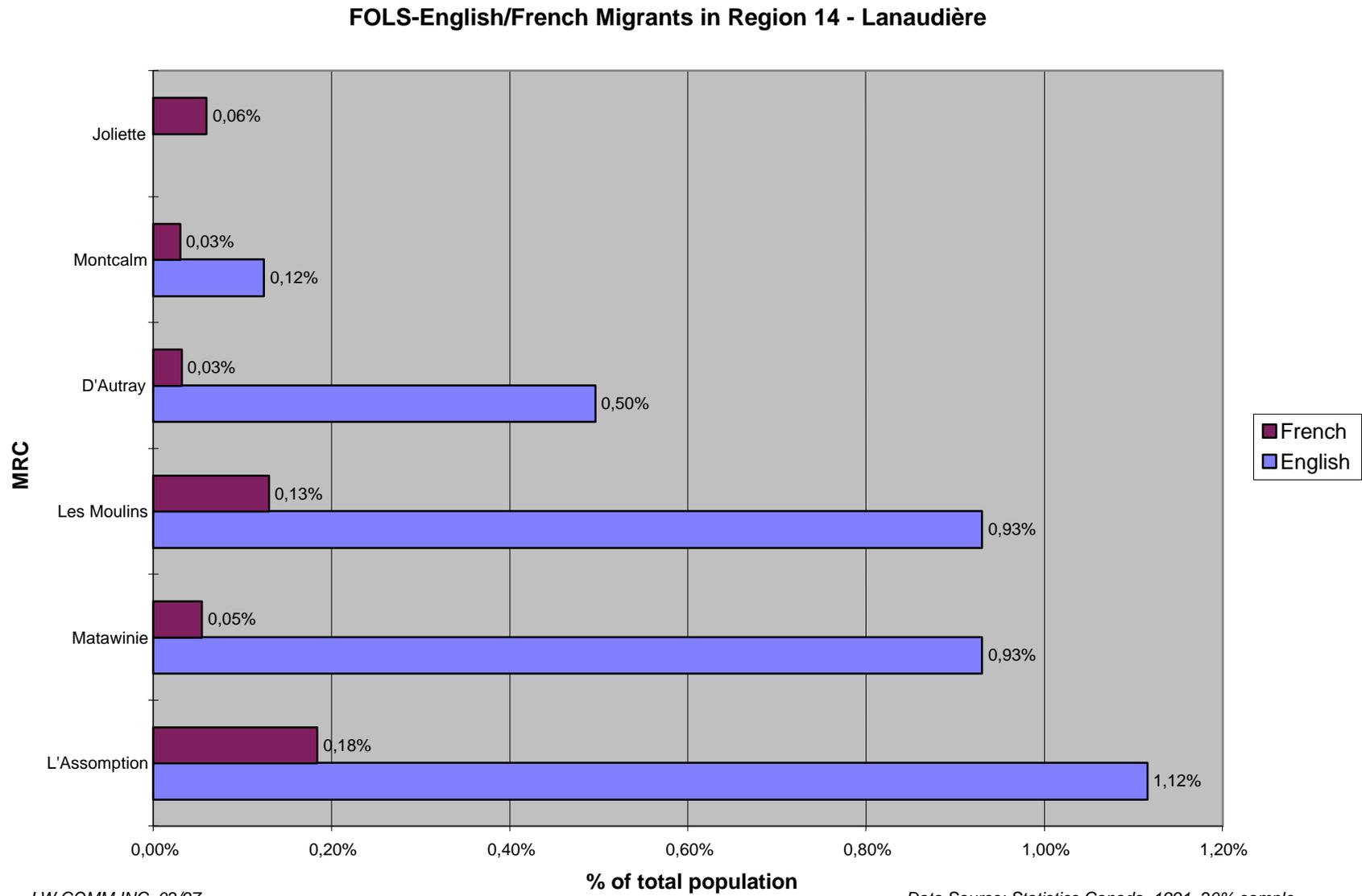


Figure 33 FOLS-English/French migrants – Region 14 - Lanaudière



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Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1991. 20% sample.

## Laurentides - Administrative Region 15

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 377 320 is spread across 8 MRC's
- the total FOLS-English population is 28 045 or 7.43% of the region's total population
- the majority of the FOLS-English population (19 930) is found in 3 MRC's
- the Deux-Montagnes MRC has 7 130 FOLS-English, the Thérèse-de-Blainville MRC has 6 800 and the Argenteuil MRC has 6 000.
- 7 440 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 26.53% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 5<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec
- 5 370 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 19.15% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 37.46 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 32.39 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 4<sup>th</sup> highest in Quebec

### Mobility

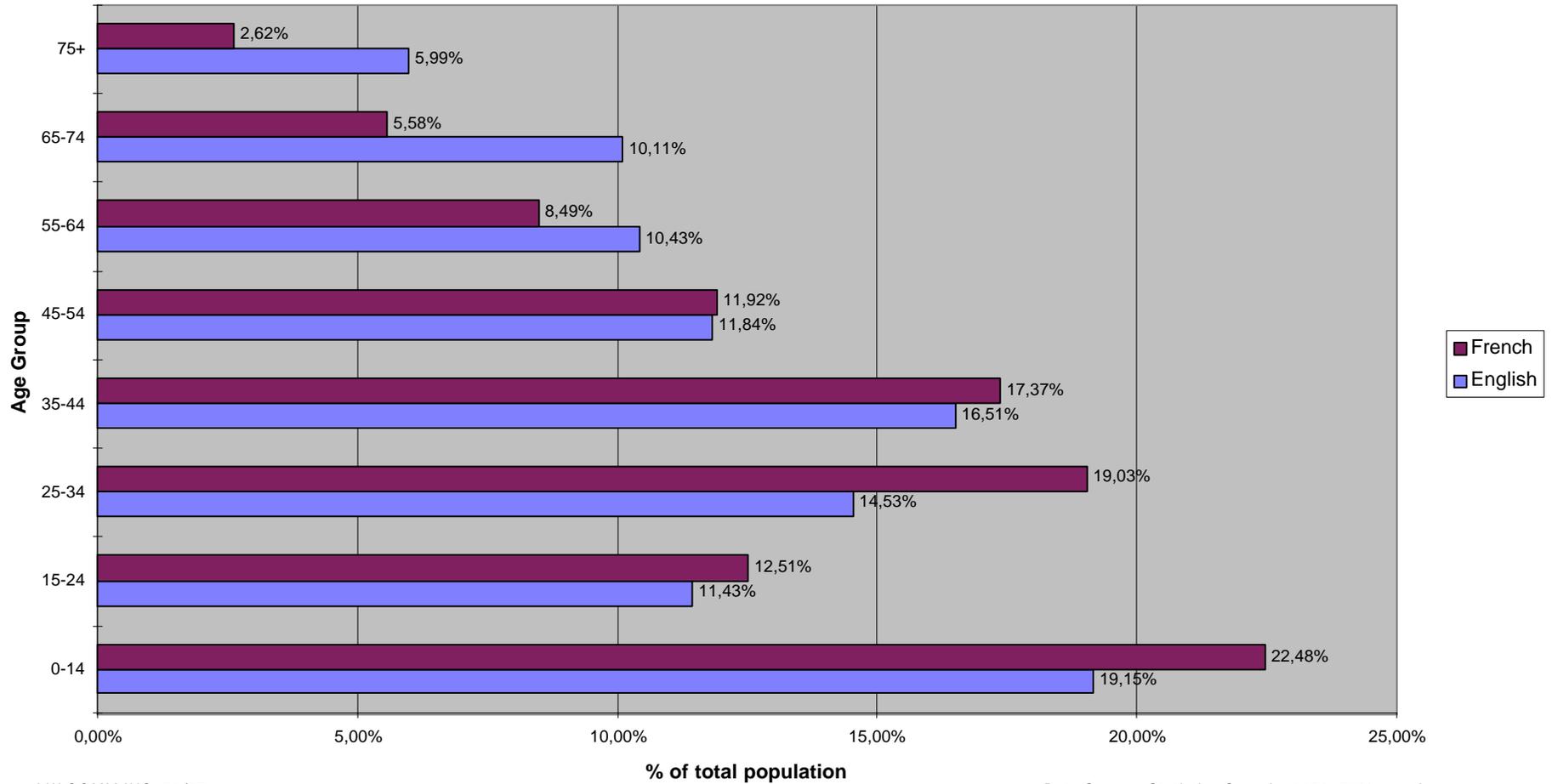
- the FOLS-English migrants make up 4.08% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up 1.05% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

The FOLS-English population in this region is ageing. The low proportion of migrants will probably not suffice to offset future FOLS-English population decrease. This region overlaps the urban fringe of the Montreal CMA. The Thérèse-de-Blainville MRC and the Deux-Montagnes MRC are part of this CMA fringe. Their population structure may differ considerably from the Argenteuil MRC which is located much farther from the Montreal CMA.

Figure 34 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 15 - Laurentides

### FOLS Age Structure - Region 15 - Laurentides

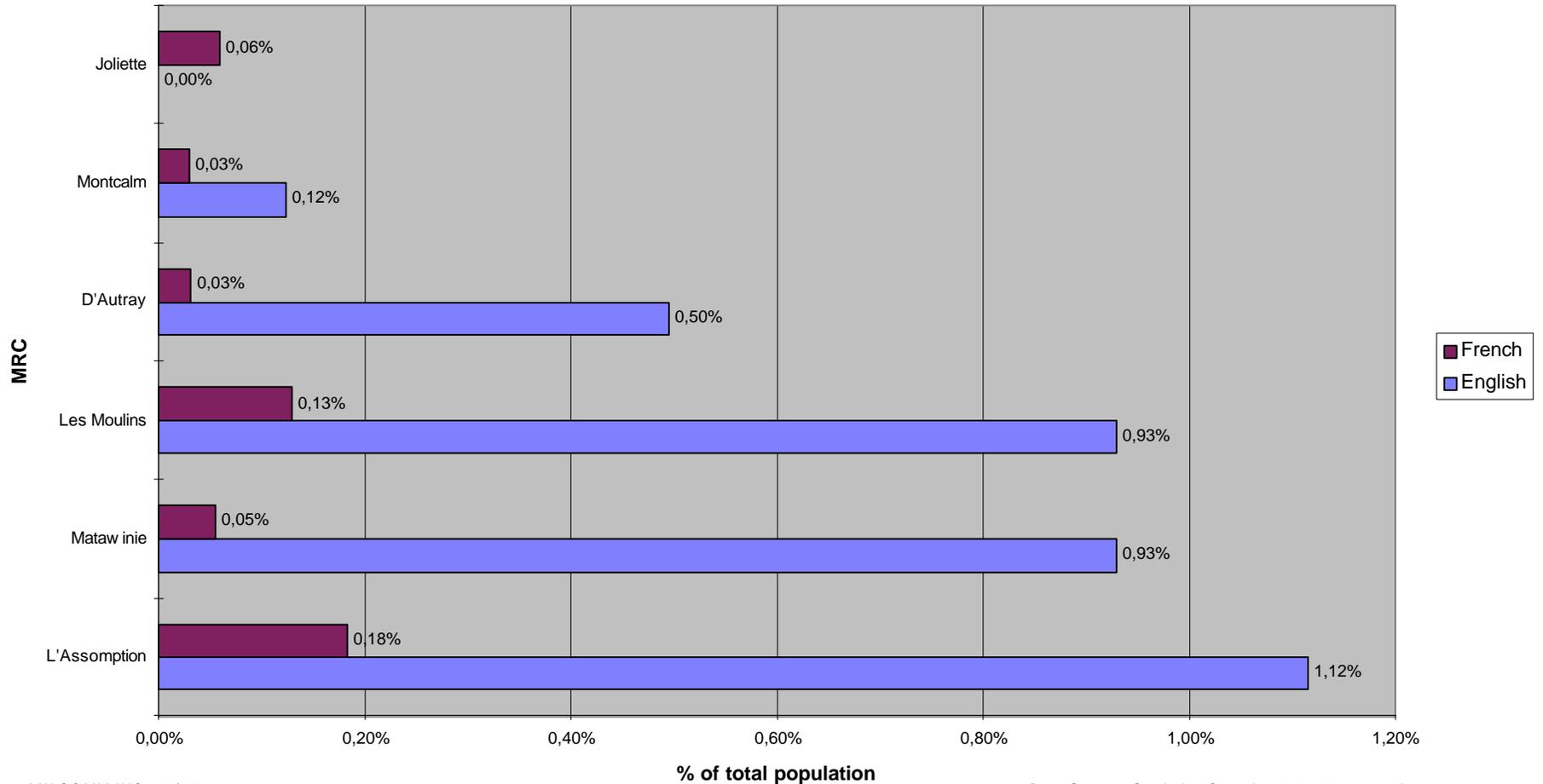


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Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1991. 20% sample.

Figure 35 FOLS-English/French migrants – Region 15 - Laurentides

### FOLS-English/French Migrants in Region 14 - Lanaudière



## Montérégie - Administrative Region 16

### Population distribution and age structure

- the total population of 1 187 340 is spread across 15 MRC's
- the total FOLS-English population is 129 730 or 10.93% of the region's total population
- the majority of the FOLS-English population (95 900) is found in 4 MRC's
- the Champlain MRC has 45 995 FOLS-English, the Vaudreuil-Soulanges MRC has 19 405, the Roussilon MRC has 19 005, and the Brome-Missisquoi MRC has 11 500.
- 27 715 FOLS-English 55+ years of age make up 21.36% of the population compared to 22.85% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of elderly is the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- 26 080 FOLS-English 0-14 years of age make up 20.1% of the population compared to 17.68% for all of Quebec
- the proportion of youth is the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-English is 34.51 compared to 34.25 for Quebec
- the median age of the FOLS-French is 32.47 compared to 33.32 for Quebec
- the FOLS-English median age is the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec

### Mobility

- the FOLS-English migrants make up 7.02% of the FOLS-English population compared to 9.67% for Quebec
- the proportion of FOLS-English migrants is the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest in Quebec
- the FOLS-French migrants make up 1.27% of the FOLS-French population compared to 1.86% for Quebec

### Comments

This region has the second highest FOLS-English population after Montreal. Three of the MRC's with a high number of FOLS-English are on the urban fringe of the Montreal CMA: Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Champlain and Roussilon. The Brome-Missisquoi MRC, a second centre of FOLS-English population concentration, is located outside the CMA fringe. The age structure for the region indicates a stable population with probable ageing in the future.

Figure 36 FOLS-English/French age structure – Region 16 - Montérégie

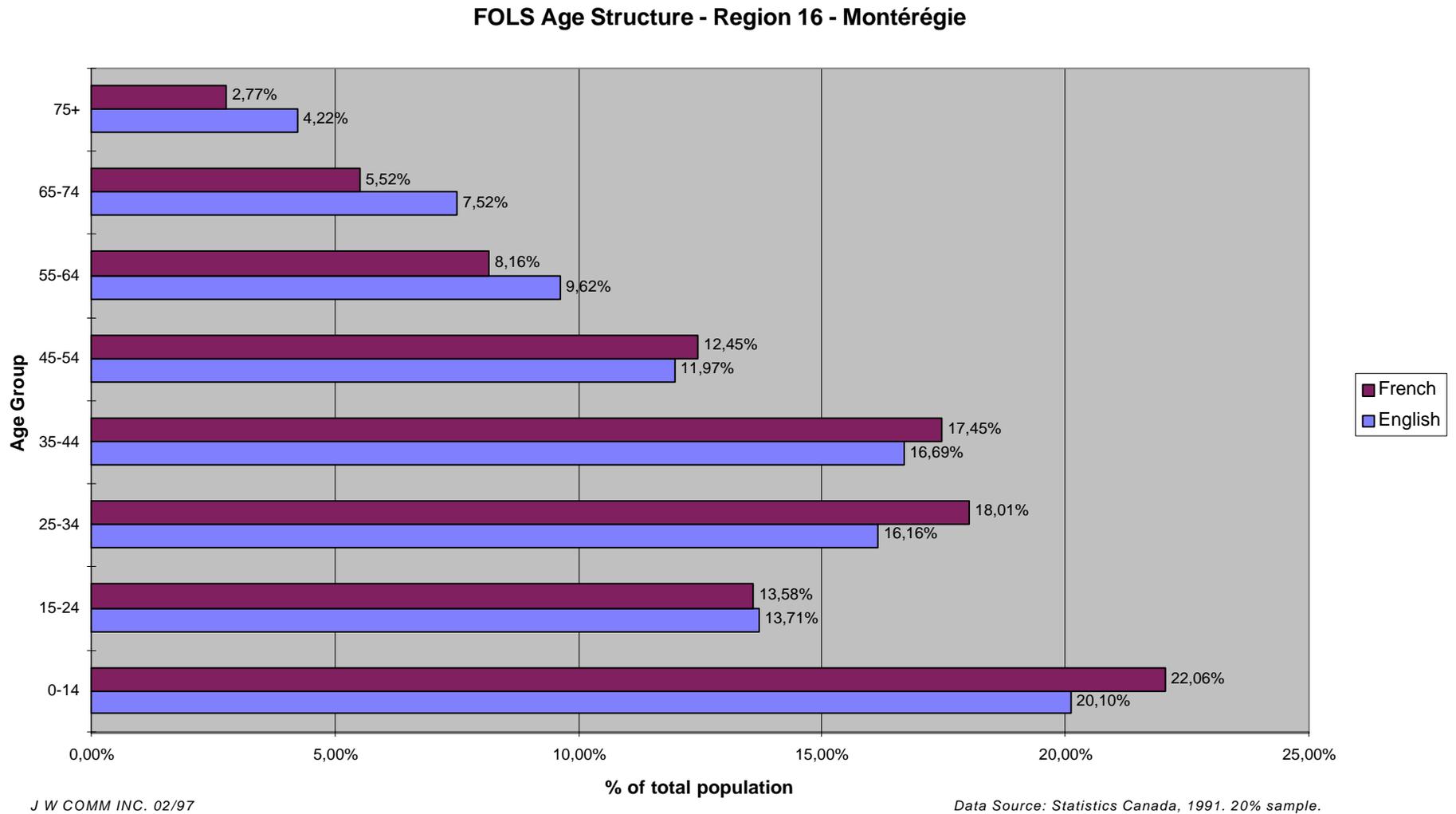
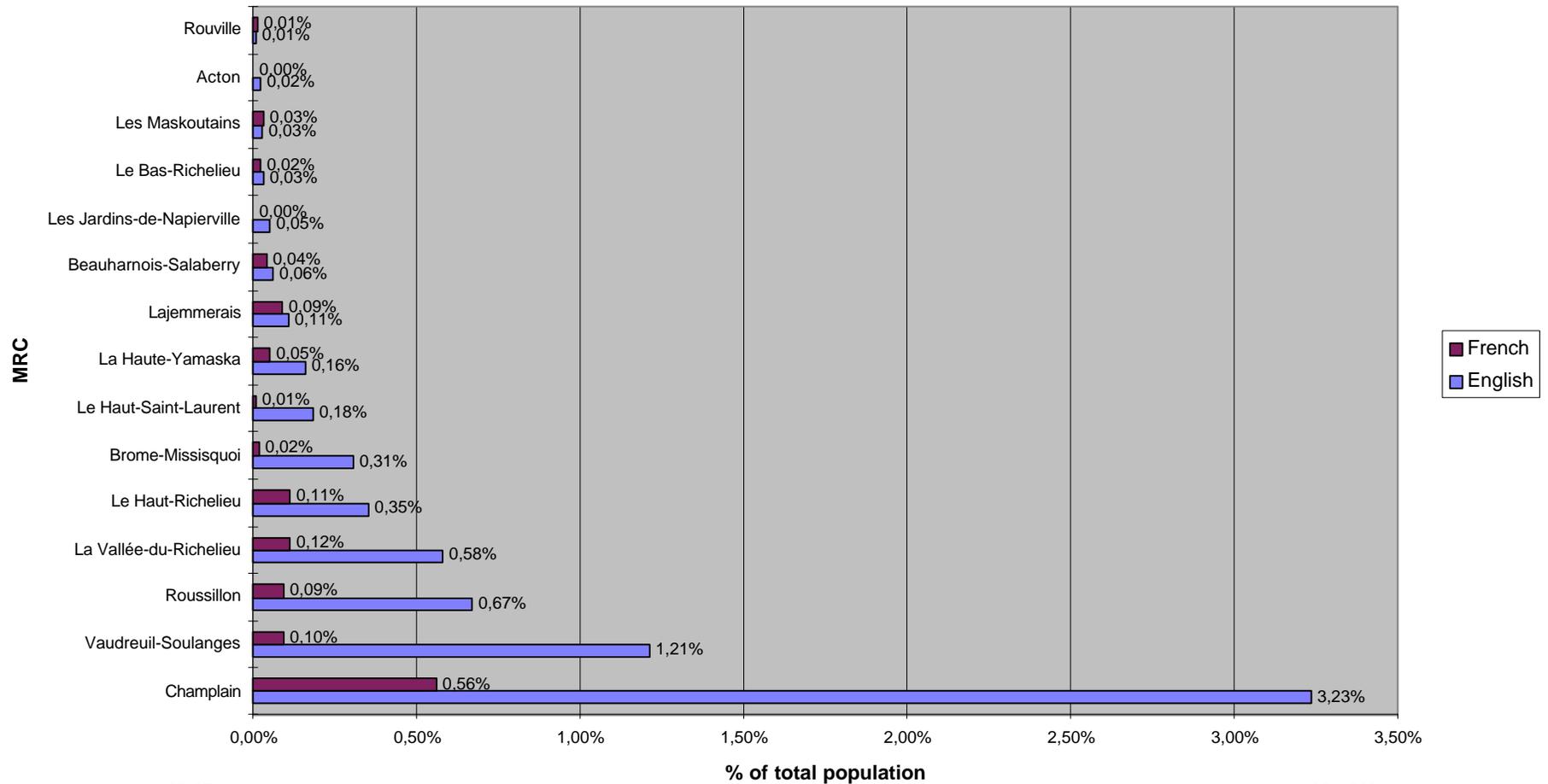


Figure 37 FOLS-English/French migrants – Region 16 - Montérégie

### FOLS-English/French Migrants in Region 16 - Montérégie



J W COMM INC. 02/97

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1991. 20% sample.

